

Women Who "Get things done" use the carpet sweeper



MODERN housekeeping authorities like Good Housekeeping Institute call the carpet-sweeper more of a necessity than ever. For quick, thorough sweeping, nothing takes its place.

The fine revolving bristles of the modern Cyco Ball-Bearing Bissell pick up lint, dirt, dust and crumbs instantly! No noise, no flying dust, no muss. Rubber bumpers protect furniture. A thumb-pressure empties the sweeper-pans. You'll be astounded at the way a new Bissell works.

Keep a Bissell on each floor as many women do. Then you'll save steps—and time.

The cost of the first half-dozen brooms it saves pays for a Bissell which lasts for years. Play-size Bissells for a few dimes. At department, housefurnishing, furniture and hardware stores. Booklet of Bissell Models, or suggestions for proper care and use of your present sweeper—on request.



A thumb-pressure empties it.

BISSELL

Carpet Sweeper

CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
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Cut out the grief of "leakers"



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KESTER SOLDER
Acid-Core

Ready to Use—Requires Only Heat

Eliminate the trouble and loss caused by leaking milk cans—fix 'em yourself! It's easy with Kester. You need only heat. It contains its own scientific flux inside itself, and like the sap in a tree this flux is the life of the job.

Sold by hardware dealers; auto supply shops and general stores. The larger the package the greater the saving.

free

Complete pamphlet prepared by our Research Engineer tells in simple language how to save time, money and grief by repairing milk cans with Kester.



KESTER SOLDER COMPANY
4206 12 Wrightwood Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Bracken Manifesto

Comprehensive four-fold program of constructive legislation planned—June 28 fixed for election date—Beer bill plebiscite on same day

THE Bracken government met with its candidates and supporters at Winnipeg, May 19 and 20, and after two full days' discussion agreed upon a well balanced and progressive program to put before the people in the coming election. The items in the manifesto group themselves under four headings:

1. The balanced industrial development of agriculture, secondary industries, and natural resources.
2. Business management of commercial enterprises.
3. Improvement of our transportation facilities.
4. Re-organization of the social and educational services, with a view to increased efficiency.

These main divisions are enlarged upon in the language of the manifesto as follows:

Agriculture

A state-wide co-operative marketing program for all farm products, based on the voluntary plan of the Manitoba Wheat Pool.

The extension of both home and export markets, based on the scientific study of the opportunities for such extension and the best means of accomplishing it.

The fostering of diversified agriculture.

The encouragement of improved production methods with increasing emphasis on quality production and standardization of all farm products.

Further co-operation with the Dominion Department of Agriculture in the extension of tuberculosis-free areas, until tuberculosis in farm stock shall be eliminated from the province.

Continuance of a progressive policy aimed toward a lessening of the great economic waste from the growth of weeds, the spread of insects and the ravages of black stem rust of wheat.

A rational policy of land settlement based on the recent Unused Lands Survey, recognizing that unused lands that can be profitably farmed represent lost opportunities to the state and that a successful settler is an asset to the state while one unsuccessfully located is a liability.

Secondary Industries

Establishment of the Industrial Development Board on a permanent basis.

Further encouragement of the establishment of new industries, particularly those based on the utilization of the Manitoba products, and the more extensive use of goods "Made in Manitoba".

Encouragement of the further development of industries already established.

Natural Resources

Return to the province of the natural resources, by arbitration if necessary.

Scientific development of our natural resources, and the industries indigenous thereto, more particularly those the development of which will aid in producing a balanced industrial development, thus fitting in with agriculture, so as to produce a more uniform demand for labor.

The establishment of a Department of Mines and Natural Resources, under the minister of agriculture.

Co-operation on the part of the government in mining development as generously as the circumstances warrant and finances permit.

Development of home and foreign markets for the products of the fishing industry.

Further conservation of fur-bearing animals and the development of fur-farming.

Careful survey of the pulpwood and forest resources, either by the Dominion, which has jurisdiction, or by the province; and the further encouragement of the development of such winter industries as the pulp and paper industry.

The greater utilization of the services of the technical employees now in the employ of the state, in the University, not only for the study of such economic and social problems as may arise from time to time, but more particularly for

the scientific development of our agricultural, industrial and natural resources opportunities.

Commercial Enterprises

Continued economical business administration, free from political influence and patronage.

Commission to consider and report to the legislature upon the matter of the settlement of debts owing to the government under the cattle schemes, rural credits and seed grain advances.

Provincial hydro to be extended throughout the province as rapidly as municipalities desire to contract for it on the basis of price to cover cost of service.

Assistance to municipalities in disposing of municipal lands, and further encouragement of the settlement of government and other lands.

Transportation Facilities

Completion of the trunk system of all-weather roads.

Continuation of present assistance to municipalities in the construction of market roads.

Increased assistance for construction of market roads in new districts.

All revenues from automobile licenses and gasoline tax to be used exclusively for roads.

Completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and development of water transportation from Hudson Bay ports to Eastern Canada, Great Britain and Europe.

Continued pressure for lower freight rates.

Education

Recognition of the paramount importance of primary school education; continuance of the policy of increased financial assistance in cases of special need, and acceptance of the obligation to see that for every child in Manitoba there is provided opportunity for at least a primary school education.

A well balanced high school course for students desiring a thorough knowledge of the subjects in which they are most interested, and who do not purpose to enter the University.

Increased financial assistance for the prosecution of industrial and agricultural research and extension work by the University staff.

A thorough investigation of health laws and public health administration in other places, with the object of reducing the ever-increasing cost of remedial health work to the state, lessening the social and economic waste through illness, and the encouragement not only of remedial but more particularly of preventive health measures.

Health and Public Welfare

The amalgamation and co-ordination of all public welfare services under one head, and the further co-ordination of all such activities, whether under federal, provincial, municipal or private auspices, in order to avoid overlapping.

A departmental survey of social welfare institutions, with the object of providing more adequate accommodation for the aged and infirm, drug addicts, under-privileged children, and others whose mental or physical condition demands such assistance.

Enquiry into seasonal unemployment, with the object of developing an industrial program aimed to provide uniform opportunities for work at all seasons of the year.

Labor bureau to be raised to the status of a Department of Labor, in the meantime to be presided over by a minister of one of the present departments.

Approval of the principle of Old Age Pensions and participation in the conference proposed by the Dominion government with a view to making effective in Manitoba an Old Age Pension scheme as early as possible.

Legislation

Simplification and consolidation of laws, more particularly the liquor laws, education laws, municipal laws and election laws.

The major principles to be determined by reference to the people; the

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The New Easy Way To Have Beautiful Waxed Floors



Interior decorators agree that the beauty of a room depends largely on the beauty of its floor. There is a floor finish which has withstood the wear and tear of centuries—the waxed finish in the beautiful castles and palaces of Europe. Perfectly preserved, this waxed wood mellows and glows with the years. You can easily have this same beautiful finish on your floors.

JOHNSON'S LIQUID WAX

Waxed floors, besides being beautiful and distinctive, have many practical advantages. They do not show scratches or heel-prints—are not slippery—and traffic spots can be easily re-waxed as they show wear, without going over the entire floor. Then, too, waxed floors are economical—they eliminate costly refinishing every year or two.

The new easy way to wax floors and linoleum is with Johnson's Liquid Wax, applied with a Johnson Wax Mop and polished with a Johnson Weighted Brush.

\$6.75 Floor Polishing Outfit for \$5.00

This Outfit Consists of:

1 Quart of Johnson's Liquid Wax	\$1.50
1 Johnson's Wax Mop	1.50
1 Johnson's Weighted Polishing Brush	3.50
1 Johnson's Book on Home Beautifying	.25
	\$6.75

A Saving of \$1.75!

This offer is good at department, drug, grocery, hardware, and paint stores. If your dealer cannot furnish the outfit—write us for the name of the nearest dealer who can. If you already have a mop—you can get the Weighted Brush, a quart of Johnson's Liquid Wax and the 25c Book for \$3.50—a saving of \$1.75. Or any of these articles may be purchased separately.



Ask for a FREE copy of the Johnson Book on Home Beautifying at your best paint or hardware store. Or, write us for a copy—FREE and postpaid.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, LTD., Dept. G.G.,
"The Wood Finishing Authorities"
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GUARANTEED Zinc Insulated Fences

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No
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INSULATED AGAINST RUST

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Written Guarantee

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"CHAMPION" STIFF STAY AND HINGE JOINT FENCES

STIFF STAY FENCE FULL GAUGE No. 9 WIRE

433	4 line wires, 33' high, stays 22' apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 550 lbs.	24c
540	5 line wires, 40' high (even spaced), stays 22' apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 700 lbs.	35c
640	6 line wires, 40' high, stays 22' apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 800 lbs.	41 1/2
740	7 line wires, 40' high, stays 22' apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 880 lbs.	48c
748	7 line wires, 48' high, stays 22' apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 910 lbs.	50 1/2
936	9 line wires, 36' high, stays 16 1/2' apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1,180 lbs.	65c
950	9 line wires, 50' high, stays 16 1/2' apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1,225 lbs.	66 1/2
1048	10 line wires, 48' high, stays 16 1/2' apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1,325 lbs.	72c

POULTRY FENCE TOP AND BOTTOM WIRES No. 9

INTERMEDIATES AND UPRIGHTS No. 13		
1848	18 line wires, 48' high, stays 8' apart, 25 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1,225 lbs.	72c
2060	20 line wires, 60' high, stays 8' apart, 25 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1,325 lbs.	82c
2272	22 line wires, 72' high, stays 8' apart, 25 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1,475 lbs.	90c

HINGE JOINT FENCE FULL GAUGE No. 9 WIRE

436	4 line wires, 36' high (even spaced) stays 24' apart, 8 per rod, 100 rods weigh 550 lbs.	24c
741	7 line wires, 41' high, stays 16' apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 975 lbs.	56c
845	8 line wires, 45' high, stays 16' apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1,100 lbs.	61c
939	9 line wires, 39' high, stays 16' apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1,180 lbs.	65c
1052	10 line wires, 52' high, stays 16' apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1,360 lbs.	72c

HINGE JOINT MEDIUM FENCE TOP AND BOTTOM WIRES No. 9 INTERMEDIATES AND UPRIGHTS No. 12

726	7 line wires, 26' high, stays 12' apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 600 lbs.	32c
741	7 line wires, 41' high, stays 12' apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 650 lbs.	36c
832	8 line wires, 32' high, stays 12' apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 680 lbs.	37c
845	8 line wires, 45' high, stays 12' apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 730 lbs.	43c
939	9 line wires, 39' high, stays 12' apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 760 lbs.	45c
949	9 line wires, 49' high, stays 12' apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 800 lbs.	47c

HINGE JOINT GARDEN FENCE TOP AND BOTTOM WIRES FULL GAUGE No. 12 INTERMEDIATES AND UPRIGHTS No. 13

1134	11 line wires, 34' high, stays 6' apart, 33 per rod, 100 rods weigh 790 lbs.	45c
1443	14 line wires, 43' high, stays 12' apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 790 lbs.	45c
1548	15 line wires, 48' high, stays 12' apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 850 lbs.	52c

SPECIAL

"CHAMPION" HINGE JOINT HOG FENCE TOP AND BOTTOM WIRES No. 9 INTERMEDIATES AND UPRIGHTS No. 13

726	7 line wires, 26' high, stays 6' apart, 33 per rod, 100 rods weigh 600 lbs.	35c
832	8 line wires, 32' high, stays 6' apart, 33 per rod, 100 rods weigh 660 lbs.	40c
939	9 line wires, 39' high, stays 6' apart, 33 per rod, 100 rods weigh 760 lbs.	43c

GALVANIZED LAWN FENCING PICKET OR UPRIGHT WIRES No. 9 CABLE WIRES No. 13

Height in inches	Single Loop Pickets 3' apart	Double Loop Pickets 3' at top 1 1/2' at bottom
36"	11c per foot	15c per foot
42"	13c per foot	17c per foot
47"	15c per foot	20c per foot
16" Flower Guard	8c per foot	
21" Flower Guard	10c per foot	

Special lengths add 1c per foot

GATES FOR FARM AND LAWN

Electrically Galvanized Frames

Size	Plain Frame	Scroll Top	Scroll Top Lawn Filling
3' wide 36" high			\$3.65
3' wide 42" high			3.85
3' wide 48" high	\$3.50	\$1.00	4.05
3 1/2' wide 36" high			3.75
3 1/2' wide 42" high			4.15
3 1/2' wide 48" high	3.70	4.20	4.55
8' wide 48" high	5.75	6.25	
10' wide 36" high			9.75
10' wide 42" high			10.10
10' wide 48" high	7.25	8.35	10.60
12' wide 48" high	7.95	9.05	
14' wide 48" high	8.65	9.75	
16' wide 48" high	9.45	10.55	
16' wide 48" high Double	11.50	13.70	

POSTS

"BANNER" PAINTED POSTS

Built like a Railroad Rail

6 1/2' long. Approximate shipping weight, 9.5 lbs. each, with clips, each	46c
7' long. Approximate shipping weight, 10 lbs. each, with clips, each	48c
7 1/2' long. Approximate shipping weight, 11 lbs. each, with clips, each	53c

No tools necessary for attaching clips.

"CHAMPION" GALVANIZED POSTS

"CHAMPION" Galvanized Line Posts, No. 16 Gauge, 7 1/2' long. Approx. shipping weight 8 1/4 lbs.	65c
"CHAMPION" Galvanized Line Posts, No. 13 Gauge, 7 1/2' long. Approx. shipping weight 12 1/2 lbs.	85c

CORNER POSTS, Galvanized, No. 10 Gauge, 8' long, complete with all braces, fixtures and tops. Approx. shipping weight 78 lbs. ... 7.75

END POSTS, Galvanized, No. 10 Gauge, 8' long, complete with all braces, fixtures and tops. Approx. shipping weight 55 1/2 lbs. ... 6.00

Ball Tops for "CHAMPION" Line Posts ... 24c

"CHAMPION" Steel Driving Caps ... 3.00

Where "CHAMPION" line posts are used no clips or staples necessary. Fence wires are attached by self-contained clips on the posts themselves

When ordering Fencing be sure and give design number and distance apart you want stay wire. This prevents mistakes.

You can buy "Champion" Fences, etc., at these CASH PRICES from your local Merchant.
F.O.B. Winnipeg Freight Sheds.

Farm Fences supplied in 20-, 30- and 40-rod rolls only. Hog and Poultry Fences supplied in 10-rod rolls also.

If for any reason your DEALER cannot supply you, send us remittance to cover the cost of the fence, gates, etc., you need and we will ship promptly.

FULL GAUGE
WIRE

The Canadian Steel and Wire Co. Limited
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

FULL WEIGHT AND
FULL LENGTH

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Issued on the First and Fifteenth of each month

Owned and Published by the Organized Farmers

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

ADVERTISING POLICY

We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

The Microbe Hunters

Invaders of the world of invisible foes and friends, to conquer disease germs and aid microscopic allies in mobilizing their forces

By W. J. HEALY

Provincial Librarian of Manitoba

THE first human eyes that looked through a lens into the world of those minute beings, invisible to the naked eye, which we call microbes—of which it would take a procession of from 20,000 to 40,000, or 50,000, or more (for their tribes are innumerable, and vary in size and shape) to make an inch—were the eyes of an eccentric Dutchman, named Anthony Leeuwenhoek, who lived in the town of Delft, in Holland.

Anthony had a craze for making magnifying glasses and peering through them. He taught himself great skill in grinding lenses and he was never content until he had made a lens through which a human hair, or a fly's leg, or some other small thing looked larger than it looked through the best lens he had made before.

At last he made a lens of such wonderful magnifying power that when he happened to look at a drop of water through it, he saw microbes swimming about, which were absolutely invisible to the naked eye. That was 250 years ago. It was the beginning of human knowledge of microbes.

We do not know all about microbes yet, but we know a great deal, and we are constantly learning more. We know that they are of incalculably immense importance among the living things—animal (including human beings) and vegetable—in this world, this great spinning ball on which we go whirling round the sun and travelling, with the sun and the other planets of our solar system, on and on through endless space.

We know that some microbes are as deadly to us as the venom of the most poisonous reptile—(it is microbes in the venom that make it deadly). We know that there are other microbes that are welfare-workers for us and fighters for our health. Many of those tribes of beings invisible to us are more important to us than most of the things we can see. It is impossible to find a way of giving adequate expression to their value and importance to us.

To say nothing, for the moment, of values in terms of human life, let us turn to money value.

A Colossal, World-staggering Levy
The indemnity which German military might, victorious in the brief war of 1870, imposed on France was five milliards of francs. In English money

it amounted to £200,000,000. In Canadian or United States money, \$1,000,000,000. A levy unprecedented in history.

Of the discoveries made by Louis Pasteur, the greatest of the microbe hunters, for the enduring advantage of not only the people of France but all humanity, several are associated in history with the payment of that levy by the people of France in a few years.

The money value of Pasteur's scientific discoveries to the brewing and wine-making industries of France, to the silk industry (on the point of being ruined by a plague which was destroying the silkworms) and to agricultural industry (suffering disastrously on account of fatal scourges, anthrax, which was sweeping away the sheep and cattle, and chicken cholera, which was causing destruction of the poultry) was so great that it was estimated, as will be found stated on page 894, of Volume XX of the Encyclopaedia Britannica (last edition), that "it was sufficient to cover the whole cost of the war indemnity paid by France to Germany."

Work of Incalculable Value

So much for that. Who can begin to estimate in terms of thousands of millions of dollars the value of the work done by other great men of the great brotherhood of Pasteur? I will mention here only Dr. Theobald Smith (how few human beings know even his name, to say nothing of his work!), of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, a quarter of a century ago; Dr. David Bruce, of the British Army Medical Service; Battista Grassie, the Italian scientist; Dr. Ronald Ross (now Sir Ronald), of the British Medical Service in India, and Dr. Walter Reed, of the United States Army Medical Service. Smith traced down and conquered the germs of Texas fever in cattle; Bruce, the germs of the cattle plague caused by the tsetse fly in Africa; Ross and Grassie, the germs of

malaria carried by a certain tribe of mosquitoes and the germs of Malta fever carried by another mosquito tribe, and Reed, the germs of yellow fever, carried likewise by mosquitoes.

The microscope is the master instrument of all the members of the great brotherhood of Pasteur. But their work is by no means all done in laboratories. They have to work also "in the field," as Pasteur worked among sheep and cattle in France, as Smith worked among cattle in the United States, as Bruce worked on the veldt in Africa and in Zululand and elsewhere, as Grassie worked in the villages in Malta, and in hospitals, as Ross worked in India and elsewhere, and as Reed and his fellow-heroes (all true brothers in the brotherhood of Pasteur are heroes!) did the wonderful work in Panama, which converted the Canal Zone from a pestilential region to an area of health.

The Greatness of Louis Pasteur

Pasteur is the most outstanding figure in the noble brotherhood of great biologists, whose life-stories are stories of lonely, patient work in field or laboratory, stories of the seeking for knowledge by those benefactors of humanity, driven by the impulse of the healer to save life, stories full of suspense, sacrifice, devotion, the fascination of the unknown, the passion of discovery, the fortune, the sheer triumph of human intelligence. Most of them, from the very nature of the work they were engaged in had to carry it on in conditions of extreme personal danger to themselves.

Other branches of science had their beginnings in the dim obscurity of the past. But microbe-hunting, the branch of biology known as bacteriology, had its origin in the elementary scientific impulse of curiosity which drove Anthony Leeuwenhoek to grind lenses and look at things through them.

He was born in 1632, amid the blue windmills and low streets and high

canals of Delft. After an apprenticeship in a dry goods store in Amsterdam, he went back to Delft, married, set up a dry goods shop of his own and was appointed janitor of the city hall. All his life long he devoted himself to making lenses and peering through them. His good neighbors thought him crackbrained, but he went on peering through his lenses. Not only was he the first human being to see the microbes in a drop of water; he was also the first to see the blood corpuscles. He had no laboratory, he was simply an observer. He went to the butcher's shop and got ox-eyes, and devoted hours to studying the extraordinarily beautiful organization of the crystalline lens of the eye of the ox. He would peer long at a hair of a sheep, or of a beaver or an elk, that was transformed from its fineness into a great rough log under his bit of glass. He dissected the head of a fly.

He discovered the microbes in the white substances between his teeth, and he noted that when he drank hot coffee it killed them—an anticipation, if only he had known it, of Pasteur. It did not occur to him that any disease could be caused by microbes, but he did study their destructive power on the tissue of shell-fish, and in thus gazing at that spectacle of the struggle for survival on an infinitesimal stage, he may be described as the earliest voyager on the great ocean which Darwin crossed two centuries later.

Leeuwenhoek was about 30 years old when the Royal Society was founded in England. Some of the members of that society heard of his work and sent Dr. Molyneux to visit him in Delft. For the remainder of his life (he died in 1723), he kept up a constant correspondence with the Royal Society, transmitting regularly minute accounts of his observations.

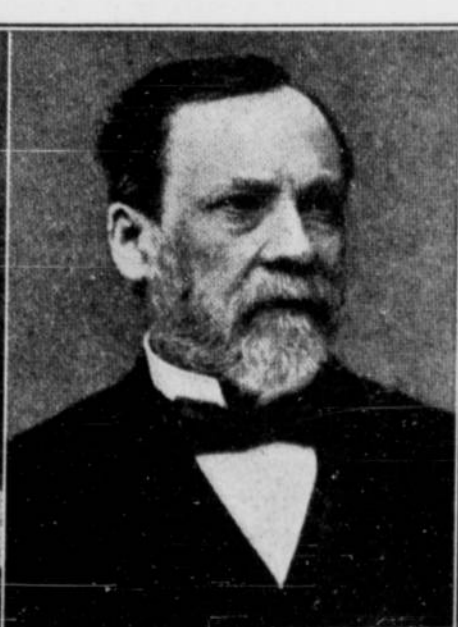
What He Found in an Old Man's Mouth

All those documents are still preserved. They show that he lived in constant absorption in the tiny dramas that went on under his lenses. One day, for example, his eyes became fatigued, and he went out for a walk by the side of a canal. He met an old man, a most interesting old man. "I was talking to this old man," wrote Leeuwenhoek to the Royal Society, "an old man who

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Professor Metchnikoff



Louis Pasteur



Anton Van Leeuwenhoek



Dr. Robert Koch

The Men of Kildonan

By J. H. McCULLOCH



It was pleasant to sit with her on the trunk of a fallen tree.

CHAPTER XVIII

The Warm Breath of Spring

THE country now assumed a more kindly aspect. The bleak, marshy coast of Hudson Bay had given place to a thickening forest of tamarack, spruce, and poplar. The Steele moves like a snake on its way to the sea, and through a sun-kissed valley that is as pretty, in the lush month of May, as one could wish a place to be. Ducks and other water-fowl rose thickly from the water at our noisy approach; the ubiquitous whiskey jack kept barely out of reach of the sweeping oars. Time and again we saw red foxes slinking into the underbrush. The savage-eyed mink was frequently noticed, and rabbits scampered about the grassy river banks. Of larger game we saw little, our progress being heralded with much shouting and the rattling of the heavy oars in their tholes.

Three days of toilsome tracking brought us into Hill River, and with our entrance into this turbulent, steep-banked stream our troubles began. The Hill is shallow, as northern rivers go, and very fast. In places its clay banks rear themselves straight up for a hundred feet, and these cliffs are but the river bases of thickly wooded hills, many of them three hundred feet in height, that stand frowning like the pyramids of Egypt over the rushing water. We had not penetrated very far into the noisy Hill before we came to the first rapids. Here the boats were emptied. The cargoes were carried up-stream for a hundred yards or so along a well-beaten path, during which time the women folks and children stretched their cramped limbs in the greening, sweet-smelling forest. The patient trackers then ran out a whale-line, and struggling in their harness, dragged the empty boats up through the swirling, rock-studded waters. This performance was a daily feature of our journey up the Hill; sometimes two or three portages would be necessary in the course of a day's travelling. On the sixth day, 110 miles from Fort York by the agent's map, we arrived at "The Rock," the lonely depot where Lord Selkirk had planned to house us fol-

lowing our landing at Fork York. From this point onwards we fought the rushing river by polling, warping, and portaging up and over a succession of vicious rapids and cascades. There is a long portage thereabouts,—I forget the name it went by among the Swampies,—where the river is three-quarters of a mile wide. Back from its low, rocky banks stand hundreds of conical-shaped hills, one of them towering high above the rest. It is this eminence that names the river. A score of lakes are scattered among these peculiar hillocks. The widespread bosom of the river is dotted with innumerable, densely-wooded islands.

There is, in fact, much to be said in favor of that territory, for it abounds in fish, fur and timber, and lies close to the ports of Hudson Bay. The day will yet come when this valley, which is a paradise compared to the bulk of Sutherlandshire, Ross and Cromarty, or Caithness, will support many thrifty families in health and worldly comfort.

The warm breath of spring caressed this sheltered valley. The forests were bursting into leaf, filling the air with a clean, resinous fragrance. The poplars were already vivid with that greenness that God gives to them alone. The lofty cottonwoods whispered to each other as they cautiously unfolded their wide, olive-green leaves. The graceful elms, ever wary of the treacheries of the Northern spring, still withheld their tender leaves from the quickening sunshine, but with a mind on the shortness of the season of growth and reproduction, sent out their dainty, moss-like flowers. The ash trees, naked, dwarfed and wise, had just begun to succumb to the coaxings of a known wanton; their long, slender buds were beginning to swell.

The more lowly vegetation, less fearful of frost, abandoned itself to a capricious Nature. The cranberry bushes had already clothed themselves. Gooseberry bushes sprouted hairy leaves. The smooth, slender branches of currants were flecked with green. From the tangle of dead grass a profusion of sublimity plants had emerged,—the yellow, upright wool-sorrel, colts-foot, with its arrow-shaped leaves, and the flashy auriculas. The fleshy scurvy-grass had already pushed itself into the sunlight; the rarer Jackasheypuk was pointed out by the Swampies, who used the herb to ease the bite of their tobacco.

Birds mated noisily in the trees overhead. The silvery river seemed to chuckle with happiness as it rushed downward to the sea. At night the deep blue dome of heaven was lit up with myriads of throbbing stars, and a white moon cast its pale rays over the brooding forests. Nature breathed warmly upon the Northland, and it was lush.

It was in the early part of such an

evening that Bessie Sutherland and I set out to climb a hill that stuck itself up through the surrounding trees like a gigantic green thimble. On the way, we came upon a small stream,—a trifling strip of shallow water that oozed through the bog. Without a thought I leapt across it, and turned to give Bessie my hand. But women are queer creatures,—at times! The lass that had run across the heaving muskeg to my rescue at Hudson Bay would not cross this ditch, although we could clasp hands across it. She stood hesitant on its brink, and when I laughed at her fear she cried out upon me for deserting her. I took a long step and stood beside her once more, and with a show of impatience cried: "I will carry you across, Bessie." Heedless of her exclamation of alarm, I swept my arms about her,—and kissed her!

They say that a grand scene rewards those who take the trouble to climb to the summit of that green, thimble-like hill that stands brooding over the valley of the Hill. The nearest I got to it was a channel of water that oozed through the bog near to its base. It is no easy matter to jump ditches with a lass in your arms that yields prettily to your first kisses. It is much pleasanter to sit with her on the mossy trunk of a fallen tree in such a way that the rays of moonlight, coming through the trees, fall across her hair.

The mellow moon had climbed far through the blue vault ere Bessie Sutherland and I set out, hand in hand, for the camp. Ever impetuous, I was keen for the immediate announcement of our betrothal.

"Your father can put up the banns," I urged, "and then we can be wed when we reach the Forks. I have money for our needs, and I will build a house for us,—a pretty one with two rooms."

But to my ardent planning my dewy-eyed lass offered sweet opposition,—a habit of hers that, truth to tell, has saved me from many a mistake in these later years.

Stroking my hair in a manner vastly pleasing, she replied: "Be patient, Donald. There's a long road ahead of us yet, and we'd better be settled, and see the old folks settled, before we wed."

My heart swelled in my breast as Bessie Sutherland spoke these sweet, wise words, and I kissed her again. Indeed, she took to my kisses now with a yielding sedateness that punctuated our whisperings with wondrously sweet silences.

"Besides, Donald," she said after one of these blissful silences, "I want to prepare for our wedding. A girl has a right to a courtship, and father and mother would set their faces against a hasty marriage. It's not nice for a girl, Donald. And I've nothing to wear, and few of the things a maid should bring to her own house. And then you might change your mind about me, Donald. I am not so pretty now."

At this I took her in my arms very tenderly, and kissed her soft hair, swearing solemnly that I would always love her truly.

"Ah, yes, Donald," she murmured as she fingered a button on my coat "it's easy to talk this way tonight, but you've told other girls the same story, maybe, and then left the poor things."

I was glad that her face was close against my breast, as she murmured these words, for I could feel the blood tingling in the tips of my ears, so great was my confusion.

"Do not say such things, Bessie," I implored her. "I made no love to the red-haired lass in Stromness. I swear I did not. I took no stock of her. She was but a forward lass that . . . that put her arms round my neck."

"But you kissed her, Donald," said Bessie, her voice very soft but accusing. "You cannot deny it."

At last, sweating with mortification, I took Bessie Sutherland's face between my hands, and with a great resolve I at last blurted out: "I will

not be denying anything, Bess. I will tell you the truth. The Stromness lass kissed me, and I let her do it!"

And lo! and behold! Bessie Sutherland threw back her little head suddenly and laughed softly. Then, noting my crestfallen look, she ruffled my hair and kissed my eyes and whispered: "You poor, honest boy. I was a bad girl to make you confess, but it's done with, and I love you all the more."

Whereupon Bessie Sutherland gave me proof of the truthfulness of her words. Here ends the story of my courtship of Bessie Sutherland. Not that the courtship ended as does my writing of it. Like any other true love-making, it ran its ecstatic course, ending happily, as we shall see. But our love-making was, in a manner of speaking, a golden thread that ran through a sombre web of events, and it is of these, and not my love-making, that I set out to speak.

CHAPTER XIX

"Misanahagan!"

With a heart buoyant with its sweet secret I took my appointed place among the trackers in the morning. A back-breaking enterprise now engaged our energies,—the climb to the head of the Hill. A succession of snarling cascades and vicious, glassy rapids were encountered, but we crawled past these obstacles without mishap and at last emerged into Swampy Lake. Here we hoisted our sails, and by patient manipulation, managed to proceed across the brief span of water without using the oars. At the eastern extremity of this lake we entered the mouth of Jack Tent River, and here, upon camping for the night, we came across a band of Chippeway Indians. We had just partaken of supper, and were lolling on the dry grass by the smouldering camp fires, when a Swampy brought word of them. They were encamped on the opposite side of the thick poplar bluff against which we had pitched our own tents. The news, quickly spreading, caused some alarm, but Captain Macdonell, beyond asking the Swampy some sharp questions, seemed unperturbed. If he noticed that the Swampies and voyageurs melted, one by one, into the darkness, he did not remark the surreptitious desertions.

As the warm night closed in about us, the camp fires of the Chippeways flickered through the trees, and voices, staccato and high-pitched, came faintly to our ears. "We will be staying up a bit," said Miles Macdonell with a significant inclination of his head towards the Indian encampment. So fresh wood was thrown on our dying fire, and with a few of the handiest colonists for company, the agent smoked placidly at the door of his tent. Suddenly the silence of the night was pierced by a series of whoops, and turning quickly at the sounds, we beheld an Indian stalking towards us.

"Be seated!" ordered the agent as we jumped to our feet nervously. Clutching a blanket about his powerful frame, and muttering to himself, the Indian came to a halt in front of Captain Macdonell. Then followed a dialogue in the Chippeway tongue,—a language which was new to me at that time.

"Way way nee jee!" (How are you, friend?) said the agent quietly.

"Meegwoch nobum pemurtus." (Is good health, thanks), answered the Chippeway, a grin lighting up his savage, distorted face.

"Mantetappy" (Sit down), continued the agent, pointing to the ground with the stem of his pipe.

The Chippeway immediately squatted in front of Captain Macdonell, gravely opened a beaded bag that hung from his necklace of bears' claws, and took from it a slip of paper. "Misanahagan" (My paper), he announced solemnly, handing the soiled paper to the solemn-faced agent. The latter scanned the paper carefully, and read out, in a grave tone: "This will certify that

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"Chanson Triste"

By A. W. WELLS

I HAVE sometimes thought that if I put it all down on paper, precisely and exactly as it occurred, my mind might become easier. Certainly nothing has given me relief up to now. One, two, three, seven years ago it must be since it happened, and at a spot four or five thousand miles away, to which I am never likely to return; and yet there still come days, nights, and sometimes even weeks, when the whole thing will break out in my brain again as though everything took place only yesterday. Curious—the odd, queerly inconsequent sort of causes to which I trace these outbreaks. Always, for instance, I seem to find myself worst when the grapes are in season (especially the small "black" variety), or when the plovers are crying on bright moonlight nights; while there is one place which I have learned to shun as I might shun a plague. If I can possibly avoid it, nothing will ever induce me to climb the hill that stretches along the Surrey suburb in which I live, and look across the twenty-miles-wide valley to where the next range of hills loom, across the horizon.

But perhaps the most weird result of all is that I can never stay in a room for long where Tchaikovsky is being played—particularly his "Chanson Triste." I like Tchaikovsky; yet when the orchestra played "Chanson Triste" to-night I simply had to come out. I couldn't stand it any longer. Joan, I could see, was as nearly furious with me as she has ever been since our marriage. She's forgiven me now, for I have told her all about it, shown her the photograph and kept not a single detail back from her . . . but I could see quite plainly that she did not understand. And I want somebody to understand. Most of all, of course, I want Dimitri to understand. I'd give ten, twenty years of my life, I believe, if I could only make Dimitri understand.

No, Dimitri was not a woman: a soldier, just a common Bulgar soldier, but with this one supreme and startling difference—that of the men who died in the Great War Dimitri died the worst death of all. And although it was no weapon of mine—either held, directed, or commanded by me—that killed him, I am afraid I was responsible for that death. Of one thing, at least, I am certain: Dimitri thinks I was responsible. The whole tragedy lies in that.

It would be the most foolish, in some ways the most tragic, mistake in the world to suppose that this is just an ordinary war story that I have to relate. I wish it were. If I could only trace one experience similar to mine (as, indeed, I have spent hours and hours browsing over bookstalls trying to find it) I should feel comforted; but nowhere have I been able to discover the vaguest hint of a resemblance. It all happened not far from a town called Dorrain, which is situated at the far end of the valley where the river Struma runs between Bulgaria and Macedonia; but I would rather you immediately forgot those names, and pictured to yourself only the town and the valley—the town a poor, war-battered heap of buildings, and the valley a twenty-mile stretch of country, lying between ranges of hills so high and formidable that the military experts had long since given them up as impregnable. And I would have you imagine that while in the town war is being carried on in the best modern manner—two opposing swarms of rats gradually nibbling into one another's territory—all the warfare that exists in the valley is conducted by small groups of men who creep down from their respective hills in the night-time, wander vaguely about the valley until dawn comes, and then creep wearily back again. All night long the shriek of the shrapnel and the glare of the Verey lights may be hovering over the town; but in the twenty-miles-wide valley the darkness may pass without the sound or the flash of a single rifle shot. And the valley is so strewn with ravines and little clumps of trees, and men are so very

scarce there, that a group of men from one range of hills may pass a group of men from the other, barely a hundred yards away, and never be aware of it.

So I think you may very fairly visualize the scene in which the experience I have to relate to you occurred; and yet I find myself altogether at a loss to convey the feeling of a man suddenly withdrawn from his little rat-hole in the town, and sent roaming about the valley wherever the fancy moved him—the groping, childlike fright of it all, those first few nights, and then, as time wore on, the sweet, civilian scent of liberty that suddenly seemed to breathe over everything. I wish I could convey to you, for instance, only a fraction of the divine joy there was to be had in those secret little pilgrimages to the pomegranate orchard, near the five tall poplar trees; the breathless, perspiring excitement that was to be felt in stealing into those ruined, deserted little villages—deserted, that is, except perhaps by the fellows from the opposite hills. But most of all, I wish I could convey to you something of the sudden sense of awe that fell on me one night, when, entirely alone, and trying to locate a certain fig-tree, I came across a small straw-thatched hut, tucked away in a little ravine I never remembered having seen before.

Softly I crept up to the doorway, waited for a moment to make sure that no sound came from within, and then entered. Marking first that there were no cracks through which the moonlight was piercing, I struck a match and looked anxiously round the room. A small, rickety-looking table, and an equally rickety-looking chair drawn up to it—that was all. Then I noticed that on the table was a small piece of candle, and, lying only a foot away from this, a thin, black-bound book—a copy of Rupert Brooke with the leaves turned down at the page:

. . . And I shall find some girl, perhaps,
A better girl than you,
With eyes as wise, but kindlier,
And lips as soft, but true.
And I dare say she will do.

Oh God, this was rich! Who, in the name of all that was wonderful, was the lovesick buffoon in the battalion who stole away into this lonely little straw-thatched hut at nights so that he might the more reflectively read Rupert Brooke? Then I turned to the fly-leaf and read the name:

NICOLAS DIMITRI

Several moments, I think, must have elapsed before I realized the tremendous significance of my discovery—that the book in my hand belonged to a man from the opposite hills, who, even as I stood there, might enter to claim it. Quivering with excitement I thrust the book hurriedly into my pocket, blew out the light, and went outside.

Do not ask me to explain why it was that the next time I visited the straw-thatched hut in the ravine I should leave on the rickety little table the only book of poetry I ever carried during the war—a small, leather-bound edition of Omar Khayyam. All that I know is that it seemed to me the only and natural thing to do; and I can still recall very vividly the excitement I felt when, a night or two later, I crept away from my patrol to see if the exchange had been accepted. Yes, the table was quite empty—quite empty except for the same innocent stump of candle. And then I suddenly noticed a certain peculiarity about that candle. Instead of standing erect, as I first saw it, it was now lying on its side, and trailing away from the wick was a long line of grease spots, stretching not only across the table, but halfway across the floor to where lay a large, flat boulder. In a flash the thought came to me that I was intended

to lift that boulder; and two minutes later, hands quivering with excitement and heart throbbing against my ribs, I was eagerly deciphering, as a raw youth might read his first love-letter, the curiously stilted, Latin-looking hand of a man who told me that, although born a Bulgar, and now fighting as a Bulgar, he had spent the greater part of his life in America, where he had learned to understand and appreciate English art and literature beyond all other.

That letter still lies before me—one of a dozen, tattered, carefully hoarded pages I have just revealed to Joan; but little purpose could be served, I am afraid, by quoting it in full. He makes great fun, I see, because, above all poets, I should choose as my grand consoler in the war an old Persian who died eight hundred years ago. "I think you must be very, very English," he writes. "I do not wonder that the *Rubaiyat* so appeals to you. You English like to think yourselves stolid, unshakable and imperturbable; but how much of this, I sometimes wonder, is due to some curious kink of Oriental fatalism about you?" And then there is the letter in which he reflects on the mutually futile, bloody butchery that went on all round us in those sublime spring evenings of that mournful year of 1917. Bitter, searing things he writes, as only a man can write who has recently returned from ghastly, naked realities. But I will not trouble you with these. Poor Dimitri! To quote them now would be to mock him.

I leave it entirely to the psychologists to explain the strange compelling attraction, the almost romantic glamor, that somehow pervaded this friendship of ours, right from the very beginning. Times there must have been, of course, when both of us must have reflected that what we were doing was utterly wrong and deceitful: that we were committing a crime for which, had they discovered it, the countries whose uniforms we wore would immediately have had us shot, and buried like so much loathsome carrion; and yet, speaking for myself, I can only say that always uppermost in my mind was a feeling of stupendous glamor about our association—heightened a hundred-

fold, I suppose, because only two people in the world knew of it. And the very fact that it was illicit, I think, only grew in time to be a still further attraction. I began to understand, I am afraid, something of the irresistible lure that men have felt in illicit dealing and illicit love, ever since the world began. I am persuaded to think, indeed, that there were many ways in which this association between Dimitri and myself resembled very much an illicit love affair. All that I seemed to live for, at that time, was the weekly letters, hidden under the large, flat boulder in the little straw-thatched hut; and at all sorts of odd moments during the day I would find myself staring across that twenty-miles-wide valley picturing, somewhere on those opposite hills, the writer of them—wondering what he was doing and whether he ever similarly wondered about me.

And then, as time went on, it seemed that letters would no longer suffice; we began to make gifts to one another. I started by directing attention to a small box of cigarettes and a packet of chocolate that might be found hidden in the hollow of a certain fig-tree a dozen yards farther down the ravine: he responded by leaving me a bunch of grapes, of a small black variety I have never known surpassed for sweetness. Then the gifts no longer sufficed: Dimitri began to talk of photographs—"civilian preferred," as he expressed it. For a long time I hesitated about that. Either of us, I pointed out, might at any time be killed, and to be found with enemy photographs in our possession might lead to an infamy which certainly neither of us deserved. But in the end I yielded; and even now, as I write, there stares mutely, half-defiantly up at me from the midst of the tattered letters the picture of a tall, rather lanky sort of youth, with that peculiarly elusive kind of face we are inclined to call "temperamental," and with a mass of jet black hair brushed abruptly back from his forehead.

Only one thing remained for us now, of course, and that was to meet; but both of us, I think, shrank from mentioning this. For here, it seemed, we reached the one great forbidden sin: the pitch, once touched, that must inevitably defile. The wonder was, I often thought, that we did not meet by accident, and one night, I remember, we nearly did meet by accident. For some reason or other Dimitri seems to have been unusually indiscreet. When within twenty yards of the hut I could see the tiniest glimmer of light piercing through the door, which had evidently been closed with insufficient care.

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He responded by leaving me a bunch of grapes.

Sawdust and Spangles

How P. T. Barnum, in the United States and
"Lord" George Sanger, in Great Britain,
became the greatest showmen of their time

By R. D. COLQUETTE



"Lord" George Sanger

PT. BARNUM, self-styled Prince of Humbugs, is chiefly known to fame through the Barnum and Bailey circus. It was not, however, until he was 60 years of age, and had decided to retire and devote himself "to serious reflections on the ends and aims of human existence," that he became interested in a large way in the circus business. It was 10 years later still when he became associated with Bailey in "The Greatest Show on Earth."

Phineas Taylor Barnum was born in Connecticut, in 1810. There he got a little schooling, kept a store, sold lottery tickets, edited a paper, engaged in religious and political controversy, married a tailor's daughter, and went broke. In 1834, he moved down to New York city to try his fortunes in the great metropolis. There he sold caps on commission, kept a boarding house and secured an interest in a grocery store. In 1835, he made his first venture in the show business. Through an acquaintance he heard of an extraordinary old negress said to be 161 years old. Her appearance bore out her claim to antiquity. She was bent nearly double, was toothless and blind, and her legs and one arm were paralyzed. She could, however, converse with considerable freedom, recite old hymns and discuss theology. Alleged proof of her extreme age was furnished by a bill of sale made out in 1727, in which she had been deeded by George Washington's father to his sister-in-law. It gave her age at that date as 54 years. Her story was that she had been retained in the Washington family as a nurse after becoming the property of Augustine Washington's sister-in-law.

First Venture as Showman

With the instincts of a natural born showman he quickly saw the value of this ancient specimen of humanity who, 55 years after the war of independence, recalled that she had put the first clothes on the father of his country. He scraped together \$1,000 and bought Joice Heth, as she was called. Then followed some of that flamboyant advertising, later so characteristic of Barnum, and which made him the father of modern publicity. People flocked in droves to see the astounding individual. When attendance fell off Barnum wrote an anonymous letter to the press stating that Joice Heth was a humbug, made of India rubber and whalebone, worked with hidden springs, and that the exhibitor was a ventriloquist. Interest immediately revived, and those who had seen her before went again to assure themselves that she was alive. Barnum thus created controversy which he always realized was the life of trade in the show business.

When Joice Heth died, an autopsy showed that she could not be more than

80. The bill of sale was later proved a forgery. But Barnum had tasted the sweets of success in the show business and a showman he remained to his dying day.

Some discouraging experiences followed the death of Joice Heth. Then, in 1842, he learned that Seudder's American Museum in New York was for sale. He determined to buy it. "You buy the American Museum," said a friend, "what do you intend to buy it with?" "Brass," said Barnum, "for silver and gold I have none." Eventually he secured it, and the miscellaneous collection of curiosities it contained. He covered the outside walls with flaring posters, such as are now seen in any midway, and advertised

widely. "Promise everything for next to nothing," was a rule he adhered to throughout his life as a showman. He added new attractions. One was the Feejee mermaid, a hideous creation supposed to have come from Japan. His introduction of this freak was a masterpiece of publicity. First came mysterious despatches to the press that a Dr. Griffin had arrived in Montgomery, Alabama, with a remarkable curiosity, a real mermaid, in his trunk. Several similar letters followed and finally an assistant of Barnum's registered in Philadelphia as Dr. Griffin. He allowed the hotel proprietor and some of his friends to see the curiosity, with the result that public curiosity was stimulated and columns of free advertising were secured. When the time was ripe Barnum rented a special hall and advertised widely that the great curiosity would be on exhibition, together with other strange natural phenomena, showing the "connecting links in the great chain of animated nature." This was 17 years before the publication of the Origin of Species.

The Feejee Mermaid was viewed by thousands, and a week later was moved to the American Museum where it could be seen without extra charge. Here it proved a great drawing card. Its origin was never satisfactorily explained. It was about three feet long, dried and black, the personification of everything hideous. Probably it was constructed from the head and shoulders of a monkey and the tail of a fish by a cunning oriental craftsman. But it made money for Barnum and advertised his name and his museum. Two of his epigrams have passed into proverb: "There's a sucker born every minute," "The people like to be humbugged."

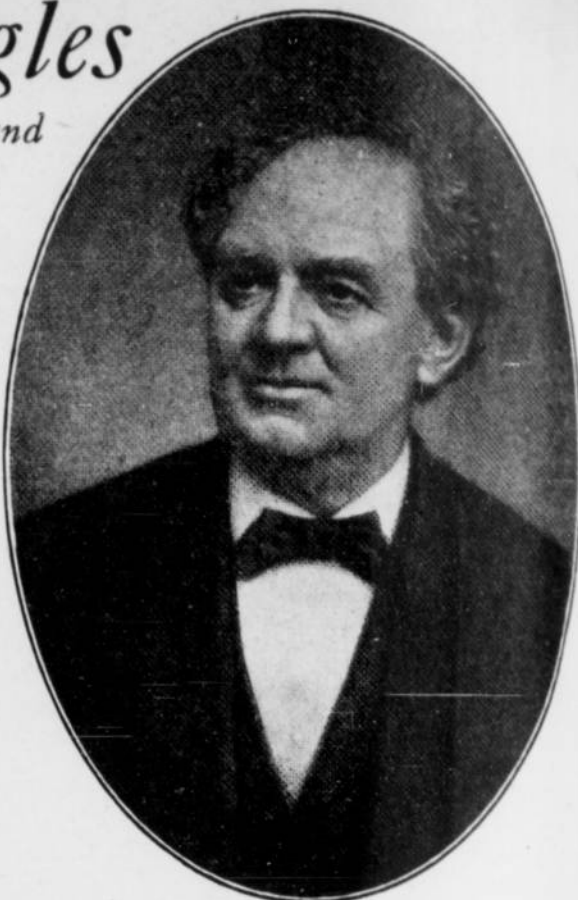
When Barnum first saw Charles S. Stratton he was five years

old, 25 inches high, weighed 15 pounds, and was perfectly healthy and without any deformities. P. T. at once saw possibilities in the show business for the diminutive creature and arranged with his parents to have him placed on exhibition at the museum. But by one of those flashes of insight Barnum saw that to be successful he would have to have another name. He was introduced to the public as General Tom Thumb, a name which contributed greatly to his subsequent success.

After being successfully exhibited in America, General Tom Thumb was taken to England. Barnum at first was dismayed at the new surroundings there and in a fit of despondency, it is stated, had a good cry in his room in a Liverpool hotel. He quickly saw, however, that extraordinary steps would have to be taken to ensure the General's success, and determined on having him presented at court. Through a letter from Horace Greeley to the American ambassador, Edward Everett, a court presentation was arranged. Queen Victoria was delighted with the General. He had entirely lost his original shyness and had developed a piquant and engaging presence. "Good evening, ladies and gentlemen," he said, as he entered the royal presence. He pronounced the queen's private picture gallery, where the presentation took place as "first rate." The Queen received him three times, and after that it became almost an act of disloyalty for her subjects in London to neglect to visit him at Egyptian Hall. From London Barnum took his protegee through the provinces and then over to the continent. He became the rage in Paris and other European capitals.

After three years they returned to New York, where Tom Thumb wrote that he had travelled 50,000 miles, had been before more crowned heads than any other living Yankee and had kissed two million ladies, including the queens of England, France, Belgium and Spain. Later he married Lavinia Warren, another midget connected with Barnum's museum. They had one child who died when 30 months old. Tom Thumb died in 1883, at the age of 45. His diminutive widow married again. She died in 1919, at the ripe old age of 77.

When in 1850



P. T. Barnum

Barnum brought Jenny Lind, the Swedish nightingale, to America, he is said to have had two objects in mind. One was to make money and the other to gain himself credit for being able to manage a strictly legitimate enterprise and create for himself the reputation of an impresario. Through an agent the contract was closed. Jenny Lind was to receive \$1,000 for each concert. The total obligation assumed by Barnum was \$187,500, which he was required to place in trust as security for the fulfillment of his part of the contract.

The first appearance was in Castle Garden, now an aquarium in Battery Park, at the lower end of Manhattan. The tickets were sold by auction, the first one going to a hatter, named Genin, whose establishment adjoined Barnum's Museum. It was cheap at \$225, for the hatter was deluged with business as a result of the free advertising which his purchase brought him. The story was printed all over the country and out in Iowa, a man who found that he had a Genin hat put it up at auction and got \$14 for it.

The Jenny Lind concerts were successful financially. Barnum cleared nearly \$200,000 on the 93 appearances. The consummate ability of the showman in developing public interest in the singer was largely responsible for the tremendous audiences which greeted her, but her God-given voice never disappointed them. The contract was revised at Jenny Lind's request, and much to her advantage. But she began to chafe at Barnum's publicity methods and finally the contract was cancelled. She continued to appear under different management, but public enthusiasm began to wane after she and Barnum separated and she soon returned to Europe.

The Jenny Lind tour had some interesting results. It increased Barnum's prestige. It opened the eyes of European artists as to the possibilities of successfully touring this continent. The auction of tickets for the concert in Castle Garden was the beginning of speculation in theatre tickets, a business which has since flourished in American cities.

The Greatest Show on Earth

It was in 1871 that Barnum embarked on his career as a circus man. At first he was in partnership with W. C. Coup, an expert showman, and a publicity man of parts. It was Coup who originated the idea of travelling from point to point by railway, appearing only in the larger towns and having excursions run to these points by the railway companies. Formerly the circus tents had been pitched at smaller towns and

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Barnum and his Midgets
Commodore Nutt, General Tom Thumb, Mrs. Tom Thumb and Minnie Warren.

THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE

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VOL. XX WINNIPEG, JUNE 1, 1927 No. 11

Farm Prices and Prosperity

An economist of the department of agriculture at Washington has come to the conclusion that there is no foundation for the belief that United States industry cannot be prosperous unless agriculture is also prosperous. On the contrary he finds that industry and general business have at times been profitable in periods of low agricultural prices. The past five years have been very satisfactory for industry in that country, yet by no stretch of the imagination could the same thing be said for American agriculture. Just now cotton milling is very active, not because the planters are getting a fair price for their cotton, but because overproduction has so reduced prices that consumption is being stimulated and the mills are busy keeping up with the demand. At least five periods have existed in the last 50 years in which industry flourished while agricultural prices were low.

The reason given by the economist is that food consumption is not elastic in a country where nearly everyone gets at least enough to eat. The result of cheap food is not that more food is consumed but that after supplying his table more of the worker's wages are left to buy clothing, automobiles, radio sets, furniture and other factory products. The tendency is, therefore, for cheap food to stimulate industrial activity and induce industrial prosperity while agriculture languishes, the exact opposite of the opinion generally held.

However true this may be of a country that has become so highly industrialized as the United States the deductions of the Washington economist do not apply to Canada. The history of this country during the last 50 years clearly shows that industrial prosperity depends on a prosperous agriculture. The difference is due to the relatively more important role played by agriculture in the national economy in Canada than in the United States. Only about 25 per cent. of the people of that country derive their livelihood directly from the soil. Of these a considerable proportion are engaged in the production of commodities other than food stuffs, such as cotton and tobacco, the major crops of the whole series of southern States. In Canada nearly half the people live on farms and almost all the farmers are engaged in the production of food stuffs. When the producers of food products are not getting fair prices, the buying power of at least half the population of the whole country is adversely affected and it is impossible for industry to thrive under such a condition.

The relatively greater contribution of agriculture to the export trade of this country as compared with the United States must also be taken into consideration in this connection. In proportion to her population, Canada is the greatest exporting country in the world. Her prosperity depends very largely on her export trade. In the last fiscal year the total value of Canadian exports was \$1,267,573,142 or \$137 per capita against an export trade of \$42 per capita for the United States. Of these exports approximately one-half consists of products originat-

ing on Canadian farms. The price levels at which the world will take these products, has an important bearing on the buying power of the farmers. For example, every increase of one cent per bushel on the wheat exported means that the farmers of the West have approximately \$3,000,000 more money to spend on the products of other industries. The United States may be in the position where the country as a whole can prosper at the expense of the farmer, but it is different here. When agricultural prices are low in Canada the whole country suffers as a result.

Railway Capitalization

At the recent annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, President Beatty dealt at some length with the freight rates question. It had been stated, he said, that because of their ownership of the National Railways the people of Canada have the right to determine what their financial position shall be; in other words that they might at their option insist on the adequate compensation for transportation services or elect that these services be performed at unremunerative rates and the resulting deficits made up by increased taxation.

There is little danger that the people of this country will ever demand that transportation services shall be performed at unremunerative rates. They are not so enamoured of taxation as to decree that part of the cost of these services should be made up out of the federal treasury. The annual deficits of the Canadian National Railway today, however, are not properly chargeable against transportation services. They are the price which the people of Canada are paying for the blunders of railway promoters and politicians in the past.

In a national emergency the government took over the financial wreckage of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk systems. Under private enterprise railway building had been overdone; duplication in particular had been carried to an insane extent. The two systems had broken down under the load of debt piled upon them. When they were welded together into the Canadian National, the new system inherited this load of debt. Under the able management of Sir Henry Thornton it has been brought to a high state of efficiency and its financial position improved to an extent believed impossible five years ago. But Sir Henry has warned the country not to expect that the same rate of improvement can be carried on indefinitely. In efficiency and economy of management the Canadian National now compares very favorably with the Canadian Pacific, one of the best managed railways in the world. Further improvements in its financial position must largely wait on the development of the country with resulting increases in the volume of business offered.

The capitalization of the Canadian National Railways, including accumulated deficits, now reaches the enormous total of about \$2,000,000,000. President Beatty states that the actual cash invested in the rail properties of the C.P.R. is \$964,537,000, while the par value of its securities and stocks in the hands of the public is \$678,450,000. The tremendous disadvantage of the Canadian National under such a disparity in the capitalization of the two companies is apparent. The people of Canada are willing to pay rates that will, at least eventually, pay all operating costs and provide a fair return on a fair valuation for the railways they own. They are not willing, however, that all the cost of the gross blunders in railway building in the past should be capitalized and rates maintained at such levels as would provide a return on the resulting overcapitalization. Such a course

would mean excessive profits on the 44 per cent. of the country's total mileage still in private hands. Analysis shows that a fair capitalization for the National system would be about \$1,000,000 dollars. It should be reduced to this amount and the balance written off into the public debt. The country would not be relieved of the interest burden on the amount so written off, but a fair basis would be established, as between the two great railway systems, for striking rate levels.

No valid objection could be raised by the C.P.R. to such a proceeding. That company has been rather generously treated by the country in the past. In its early days it received a present of existing railways valued, even at that time, at about \$40,000,000. It received a free grant of 25,000,000 acres of land and had 39 years in which to make its selections, during which period its lands were not taxed. It was given exemption from taxation in perpetuity on its right of way and terminals. These gifts and concessions, together with the investment of surplus earnings paid by the people in the past, account very largely for its present low capitalization. With the capitalization of the Canadian National at a figure somewhat comparable with that of the Canadian Pacific, the people of Canada are perfectly willing to pay freight and passenger rates which, when the country develops a little further, will enable the system to pay its way.

The Better Bacon Policy

The reduced premium on select hogs, arranged for at the Ottawa conference on April 23, went into effect May 9, and since that date meetings of producers have been held in Manitoba and Saskatchewan to take stock of the situation. It is useless to deny that there is widespread disappointment over the premium reduction. Producers came from the 1921 conference, at which the national bacon policy was framed, with the clear understanding that the ten per cent. premium would be permanent, and moreover, that it was a minimum which would probably be increased. Now it has been slashed practically in half, and there is no guarantee against further reductions. There is, however, a general acknowledgment that those who represented the hog growers at Ottawa in April, 1927, fought a good fight, and, in view of the circumstances in the export market which made re-adjustment necessary, got as good a bargain as could be reasonably expected.

Opinion tends more and more to the view expressed in The Guide of April 15, that the abnormal American demand will subside, and that in due course Canada's exportable surplus will again find an outlet in Great Britain. To that end producers, in meetings held at Winnipeg and Regina, agreed that the course of prudence would be to try to maintain the increased excellence achieved in the last few years, and when Britain is ready once more to take Canadian offerings at a remunerative price, the spade work of the last three years will not have to be done all over again.

It is worth while recalling that while it is actually five years since the hog grading regulations first went into effect, it is only during the last two years that prejudice has been overcome and real progress made. Certainly up until 1925 the better bacon policy met with opposition from every element in the trade, hog growers themselves being most outspoken. But, as in all other disputes of this kind, money talks. Following improvements in the breeding and feeding of their swine, Canadians have watched the price of the commodity creep up month by month till it has at times outsold Danish, the standard for quality. It has

been a remarkable national achievement, comparable to some of the co-operative successes attained by Danish farmers. If there has been any mistake, it has been a failure to comprehend what has been accomplished by united effort. The question before the meeting at Winnipeg and Regina has really been this, "Shall we abandon the purpose which knitted us together in this important enterprise, now that it has received its first serious check?" And the answer has worthily been given in the negative.

The Manitoba Election

The government has fixed June 28 as the date on which the provincial elections will be held in Manitoba. At the same time the people will mark their ballots on the beer plebiscite. The campaign has been warming up in Manitoba for some weeks and the announcement of the election date was no surprise as it was well known that the contest would be held before harvest.

The people of Manitoba have a clear-cut business proposition before them. Every right thinking elector wants an honest, economical and progressive administration in charge of the affairs of the province. No one will question the honesty of the administration which the Bracken government has given and no one will dispute the fact that it has been economical. Two of the three cardinal points in favor of the Bracken government are undisputed. Differences of opinion will arise over the progressive character of the five years' record of the government. The charge is made by some critics that it has been five years of stagnation and lack of progress and some of the opposing parties are advocating extensive developments.

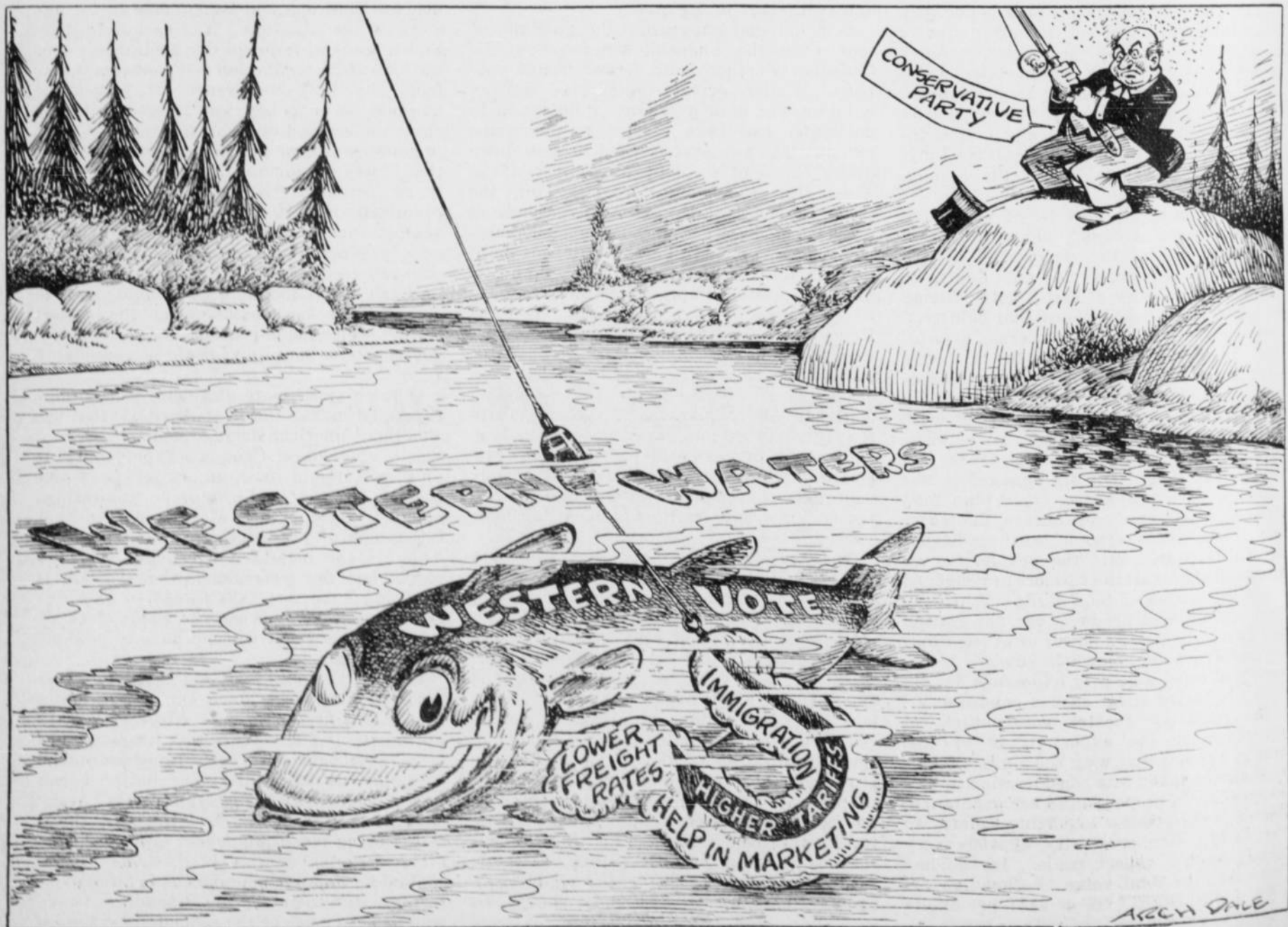
Those who question the progressive character of the administration given by the Bracken government should honestly face the facts. When the Bracken government came into power it was faced with a huge deficit. Provincial finances were running into the hole at the rate of \$5,000 per day. This was due in a considerable part to extravagance on the part of the previous Liberal administration and to accumulated burdens due to graft and extravagance by the previous Conservative administration. In order to correct the effect of these accumulated blunders it was necessary not only to practice rigid economy, but in addition to raise new taxes. The Bracken government succeeded in doing both probably as well as any government in Canada ever did and today Manitoba is paying its way and has something left over for the reduction of accumulated indebtedness. It has taken five years to put the financial affairs of the province into good shape and now we have an announcement from the Premier that the next five years will be a period of careful and businesslike expansion and development. This is exactly what the people of Manitoba want and require. With a government that has done so well during the necessary period of retrenchment there is every reason to believe that it will do equally well in the coming years of expansion and progress. It is difficult to believe that the people of Manitoba looking to their own best interests will do other than return the Bracken government to power with full authority to carry on for another five years.

Conquering the Air

Today Charles A. Lindbergh, the 25-year-old American aviator, is the world's greatest

hero. By his non-stop 33½-hour flight from New York to Paris, this daring flier achieved immortal fame, broke all aviation records and won his way to fortune. His achievement is all the more wonderful because the world's greatest aviation experts declared that it was impossible. With great acclamation the world has placed a crown of laurel on the brow of young Lindbergh and kings, princes and potentates have deluged him with congratulations and honors. He wins a \$25,000 prize for the successful flight and was immediately offered \$500,000 for a 12-month screen and stage contract. Other flattering offers followed after.

Probably no one event since the great war has so thrilled the world as this remarkable flight from New York to Paris. It seems only a short time since Orville Wright invented the airplane and the first heavier than air machine was successfully launched. As with the automobile in its earlier stages the airplane was regarded as an interesting toy. The demand of the war for new implements of destruction accelerated the development of the flying machine and today regular air transportation is a commonplace in many parts of the world. The United States government maintains a regular air mail service from New York to San Francisco. Private enterprise operates a regular air transportation service between London and Paris. Already the Canadian government is considering the establishment of extensive air mail services in Canada. The Atlantic has been spanned and attempts are to be made to cross the Pacific. Is it possible that within another decade or two we may cross the Atlantic in safety by winging our way through the clouds at the rate of 100 miles an hour.



The Hook Within the Bait

THAT narrow neck of land known as the Isthmus of Chignecto owns more than historical fame," says Will. R. Bird, in Truro Citizen. "The 15-mile strip that connects Nova Scotia with New Brunswick was the old-time key to Acadian possessions. It spans the world-renowned Tantramar marshes and it was once the scene of the most interesting and gigantic undertaking the maritime provinces have ever known.

"The Acadians and the Indians had a waterway across the Isthmus for their small crafts with the exception of one short portage, and all the supplies for the garrison at Louisburg were transhipped by this route. The farmers of the fertile Grand Pre sent their produce up the bay by means of small boats, and those at Beaubassin joined them on the trip across the Isthmus. From Baie Verte trading schooners conveyed their goods to the Cape Breton stronghold and brought back European goods in exchange.

"During the last quarter of the past century, proposals for a canal that would follow this old Acadian water route were included in more than one election platform. But the difference in the tides, which rise only three or four feet at Baie Verte and nearly 60 feet in Chignecto Basin, made the canal seemingly impossible.

Ketchum's Gigantic Plan

"George C. Ketchum, of Fredrieton, New Brunswick, a man of energy and strong personality, had carried out several important contracts for the Intercolonial railway, and had gained the confidence of the leaders of his day. He explored the Chignecto region and at once conceived the idea of a 'ship railway.' He planned to instal great docks at Chignecto Basin, near Amherst, Nova Scotia, and at Tidnish, on the Baie Verte side, that would be equipped with hoisting machinery of sufficient power to lift small schooners and place them on a specially constructed truck, or series of trucks, which would convey the ship across the Isthmus, and the machinery would there lower it into the water again. A broad roadbed would be constructed that would carry four heavy rails. He went to England and submitted his plans to Sir Benjamin Baker, who was considered a supreme authority on engineering problems. Baker made a personal inspection of the situation and endorsed Ketchum's plans without hesitation, stating that crafts not exceeding 4,500 tonnage would be easily handled.

"Having Baker's assurance of assistance, Ketchum went back to England and organized a company which was to operate on English capital, the financiers being Baring Bros. The company engaged Meggs and Sons as the contractors, and they in turn sublet to smaller companies. The masons were brought from the Old Country and were in charge of Symonds, a noted Scotch builder. Over four thousand men were employed and a miniature city sprang up over night on the Isthmus.

Assisted by Federal Government

"The Dominion government gave assistance. The company therefore was allowed three years' time for construction purposes and were to receive a subsidy of \$200,000 per annum for 20 years. The dock at the Amherst end was constructed inland in such a way that the water could be left in afterward without difficulty, and the work there proceeded rapidly. At the Tidnish terminal a temporary dam was built, covering an area of nearly half a mile in depth, and the protected ground was dredged to permit operations. The docks were strongly built of stone and cement. They were 40 feet in depth and had inlets to permit the workings of the ribbed frame that was clamped to the vessel for hoisting purposes. Hydraulic machinery of the latest type then known was installed for the lifting and lowering of the vessels, and all that, together with the rails, engines and boilers were brought from England, over \$800,000 in customs duties being paid to the Canadian



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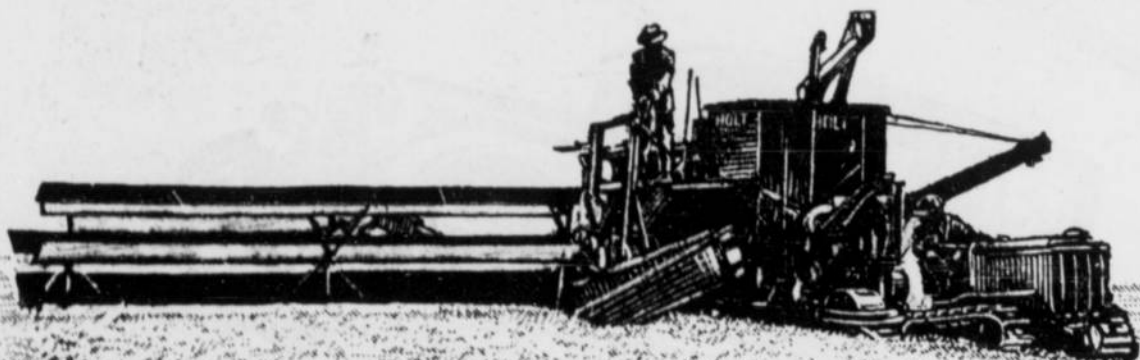
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The Grain Growers' Guide

government. The completed track from dock to dock was to measure exactly 17½ miles. About ten miles up the Isthmus a very boggy district was encountered and every settler maintained that the place was impossible as a track-bed. The engineers sank rock for 60 feet to a solid foundation, and then built a road-bed that has remained firm and unchanged to the present.

Work Almost Completed

"The first work on the track commenced in the fall of 1888 and all was going well when, late in 1890, Barin Bros., who had become involved in disastrous deals in South America, failed to continue their financial support and forced the Ship Railway Company to suspend operations for a time. A little later the fortunes of the company suffered through the death of most influential public men favorable to the project and through certain other changes in public affairs. However, the company was granted an extension of seven months within which to complete the work. Other contractors took it up, and owing largely to inadequate equipment, progress was painfully slow. The four-railed track was finished with the exception of a small trestle about three miles from Tidnish. The Amherst dock was within a few weeks of completion and the machinery was installed. But at Tidnish more difficulties were encountered, and the work was not so far advanced. Yet at most it was only the matter of some weeks before all would be in working order. Five million dollars had been spent and less than a million would complete the undertaking. As the finish drew in sight a grand opening day was planned. A full-rigged ship, suitably decorated was to make the passage carrying a load of all the noted personages of the East. A final drive for the finishing funds was inaugurated, and the needed amount was raised. But just as word came that the financial situation had cleared, the expert time allotted by the government expired. A message came stating that the government had withdrawn all their support. The hopes of the Chignecto Ship Railway were blasted.

"Ketchum had a cottage at Tidnish and a house at Amherst. Coming into town one warm afternoon after a survey of his ruined prospects, he lay down to rest as soon as he reached home, and passed away in his sleep. His sudden death was not unexpected, for he had worn himself out.

The Works To-Day

"Much of the completed work stands as a monument to the skill and thoroughness of the British masons. The brick power-house still remains, but the wonderful masonry of the Amherst dock has been covered, by the tides of successive years, with a filling of mud. Nearby are long irregular piles of grey cubes and pyramids of stone. The cubes were once barrels of cement, but the wood containers have long since vanished. The rails and machinery were sold long ago. Only the roadbed remains.

"The engineering skill displayed in the work attracted many engineers, who have since become famous, and among them were O'Rourke, who planned New York's first 'sky-scraper,' and Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, famed for his irrigation work on the Nile and for tunnelling under the Thames. He was made chairman of the committee that took charge after the Quebec bridge disaster, but owing to pressure of his duties as chief consulting engineer for the city of London, had to leave the work to others.

"After the project collapsed the English shareholders, who had supplied most of the money, sought redress, and the Canadian government offered half a million dollars. The offer was refused, and the shareholders have never received a dollar."

Toleration

If I knew you, and you knew me,
And both of us could clearly see,
And with an inner sight, divine
The meaning of your thoughts and mine,
Then both of us would differ less.
Our hands would clasp in friendship,
If I knew you and you knew me.
—Co-operator

Tramps of the Universe

This month one will pay us another visit

THIS month the earth is expecting a visitor. The Winnecke comet has been seen approaching and by June 27 will be visible to the naked eye. Winnecke is a regular visitor, calling on us about every six years. This year he will pass within five or six million miles and will be brighter than usual.

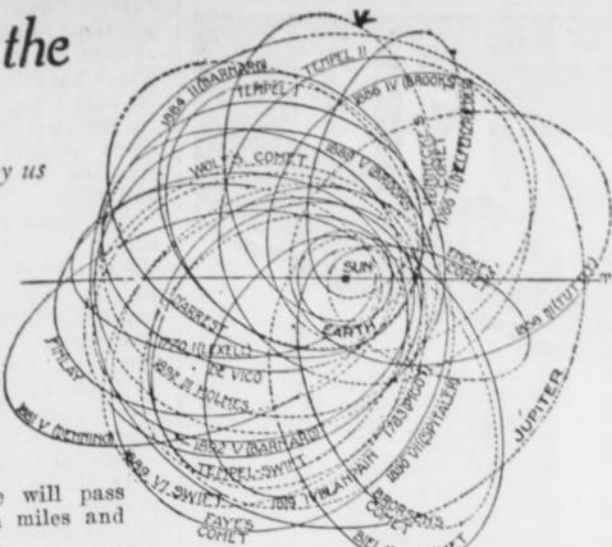
The last time one of these celestial visitors caused a flutter was in 1910, when Halley's comet put in his usual appearance after an absence away out in space of 75 years. Halley's is one of the great historical comets. It appeared in 1682, four years after Newton published his law of gravitation. The astronomer, Halley, made careful observations of the movements of the comet and applied to them the newly discovered law. His deduction was that it should appear every 75 years. By tracing the appearance of comets in historical records he found that his calculations coincided with the regular re-appearance of a brilliant visitor. He then predicted the return of the comet in 1759. As the time approached there was great excitement. True to his prediction, the comet appeared and passed around the sun within one month of the time set by the astronomer. This was the first long range scientific prophecy.

At least 25 re-appearances of Halley's comet have been referred to in history. It appeared shortly after the death of Caesar, and the Romans took it as a sign that his spirit was now enthroned as a God. It was Halley's comet that appeared at the time of the Norman conquest. At its last appearance it was not as brilliant as on former occasions.

The Great Morehouse Comet

One of the finest comets of recent years was the great Morehouse comet of 1908. It appeared in October of that year, and was a very conspicuous object in the western sky. Many Guide readers will doubtless remember it, for it was in fine position for observation in this part of the world. Encke's comet is remarkable in that it has the shortest known period. It returns every three and a third years, but is not a very bright object. One of the most interesting astronomical observations was in connection with Biela's comet which was discovered in 1826. Its period was 66 years. In 1847, it broke into two parts which gradually receded from each other. The two parts re-appeared in 1852, but since that time they have not been observed. It is the only case on record where the dissolution of a heavenly body was under observation.

A comet consists of three parts, the nucleus, a dense part within the head, the head itself, and the tail. The head may be anywhere between 10,000 and 1,000,000 miles in diameter. The nucleus may be from a few hundred to a few thousand miles in diameter, while the tail may be anywhere up to 100,000,000 miles long. The head contracts as it approaches the sun while the tail increases in length enormously when near the sun. This lengthening may be due to



Orbits of comets captured by the planet Jupiter. The orbit of Winnecke's Comet, which is now approaching the earth, is indicated by the arrow.

electric repulsion of the particles of the head which stream off in the form of a tail, or it may be due to light pressure. Both causes may of course be at work.

There has been considerable discussion as to what would happen if a comet were to collide with the earth. The chances of collision are remote; it is estimated that it could only take place once in about 15,000,000 years. No disastrous result would follow even from a head-on collision, for the material in the largest comet, if reduced to the solid state, could be accommodated nicely in an ordinary bucket. The material even in the head is so attenuated that small stars are visible through it even close to the nucleus. It is a common thing for a planet to pass through a comet's tail. In 1910, the earth passed through part of the tail of Halley's comet. In 1886, a comet passed through the satellite system of Jupiter without affecting the orbits of any of that great planet's moons, whereas the orbit of the comet was entirely changed by the attraction of Jupiter.

Captured Comets

This brings us to the consideration of the capture of comets. At first most of them did not belong to our solar system, but came in out of the depths of space. Many such still exist. Their orbits are not closed and after paying us a visit they return to illimitable space never to return. Others have a closed orbit and may return after hundreds or thousands of years, but in the meantime recede far out beyond the orbits of the most distant planet. Still others revolve within the solar system—they have been "captured" by the planets. Halley's has been captured by Neptune, the most distant known planet. The outer turn in its 75-year trip is made some distance out beyond Neptune's orbit. By far the largest family of comets, however, belongs to Jupiter, the giant among the planets of our sun. The orbits of some of these are shown in the illustration. The history of a captured comet is probably that after coming in out of space it has, on its return, come so close to the great planet that its orbit has been closed by the attraction of Jupiter, with the result that its orbit has become permanently closed and it continues to revolve around the sun at regular intervals. In fact the capture of a comet might be by steps. It might first be captured by one of the more distant planets. Later the comet's orbit might be shortened by the attractive force of



The great Morehouse Comet of 1908. This comet was plainly visible from Western Canada.



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J. R. Wood writes he increased mileage on his Oldsmobile from 17 miles a gallon to 30 miles a gallon by actual count on 3,000 miles.

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"I find it better than you recommend it. On the International Truck we use, we are saving by positive test 41% in gas and our engine uses less oil."—George Bell.

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I, L. G. Stransky, Vice-President, J. A. Stransky Mfg. Co., being first duly sworn, depose and say that the J. A. Stransky Mfg. Co. have in their files thousands of unsolicited testimonials from satisfied users all over the world.

Signed L. G. Stransky Vice-President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of November, 1926. (Signed) Ernest Hene-gar, Notary Public.

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How It Works

The Stransky Vaporizer was invented by J. A. Stransky, former candidate for Governor of South Dakota. It is based on a newly discovered scientific engineering principle that has stood thousands of tests by car owners, dealers, garage mechanics and other authorities. It has no delicate parts to get out of

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My gas bill has been cut nearly in half. I have removed carbon. My engine runs as good as new, starts easier and quicker. I went out Saturday about three hours and secured 16 orders.

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Over one million car owners have installed the Stransky Vaporizer at the inventor's risk. This coupon will bring you full details of our plan to let you test this device on your car in the same way. You will also learn a definite plan that has helped others earn \$75 to \$200 in a week, full or spare time. Your request will not obligate you. Rush the coupon today.



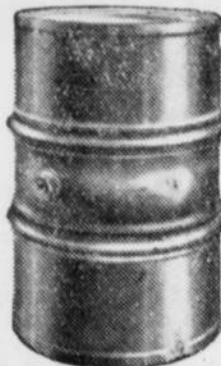
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Owing to the fine quality of material and of skilful workmen employed by this Company, Dominion Royal Cord Tires last long and are dependable—and are therefore economical.

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DOMINION RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED



The Grain Growers' Guide

Jupiter and another comet added to that giant's family. As stated above there are still many comets which have eluded capture. They come in, pass around the sun and then return to the depths of unfathomable space. Some of them are of great brilliance, like the ones which appeared in 1880 and 1882.

One reason for the brightness of some comets is that not only do they reflect the sun's light but as they approach the sun, for some unexplained reason, they begin to glow with their own light. This and their comparative nearness to the earth make them conspicuous, for with the exception of the moon comets are the heavenly bodies which approach nearest to our planet.

Naturally a great many superstitions have clustered around the irregular appearances of these strange wanderers of the heavens. They were generally regarded as a bad omen—as heralds of war, of famine, or of the death of kings. As the appearances of comets are comparatively frequent and as human history is fairly replete with such disasters as war, famine and death, it is little wonder that some connection would be imagined. In the seventeenth century two comets appeared about the time of the great plague and the fire of London. Appearances also coincided with the deaths of Caesar, Atilla, the abdication of Charles V, in 1537, the Norman conquest and many other events of historical importance.

Science is gradually dispelling such notions. The cause of the plague was not a comet but a germ; and we are beginning to look for the causes of war, not in the heavens but in the hearts of men. The ancient astrologers claimed to be able to tell by the appearance of a comet what the nature of the disaster which its appearance portended would be. They were very much mistaken but we should not be too critical of them. They laid the foundations for modern astronomy, one of the most exact, as well as one of the most fascinating of the sciences.

More Expensive Golf Balls

By JOHN KENNEDY

THE golf club members seem anxious to know just why they should be asked to pay an increased tax in order to help pay off the national debt. There doesn't seem to be any real good reason why they should not contribute to this desirable cause. On the other hand if the golf ball manufacturers get the increased tariff they are asking for it would largely prevent the importation of golf balls from Great Britain and the United States, and in this event golf balls would cost more, but the federal treasury would get less. The golfers are perfectly within their rights in opposing the application for increased tariff, because every increase in the tariff would increase the cost to the consumer.

As the golfers number 100,000 strong no doubt their action will have some effect, and right here is where they should join with other hundreds of thousands of farmers and wage-earners in a demand for a substantial reduction in the cost of the necessities of life. The high cost of living is a tremendous handicap to the progress of the country as a whole. It adds greatly to the struggle of thousands of mothers and creates additional hardships for all those who are rearing children, and we should not forget that children are our greatest national asset.

We spend millions of dollars on immigration. Why not let us spend more in taking care of the mothers and children and less on immigration until we can improve existing economic conditions and then there will be more inducement for immigrants to come. All the people who work for a living have carried this heavy tariff load for over 40 years, and it is surely time that this load should be lessened by a gradual process for a time at least, will demonstrate whether or not it will benefit the country as a whole. It is time that we adjusted our fiscal system for the benefit of the great mass of hard working people who make up the great majority of our population.

The Classified Section is bristling with bargains. See pages 44-47.

Edward Raknerud and his partner started out on a legitimate money-making enterprise, but it turned out to be a slap stick comedy

And Now He Traps at Home

EVER since we were kids, John and I had planned and dreamed about going trapping into the northern wilderness where we could live the life of wild Indians. Our chance came in 1918.

Our travelling experience and knowledge of the north country was very limited, and thinking it would come in handy to have a pack horse along we drove all the way from the U.S. boundary to a point about 80 miles north-west of Prince Albert in a rickety, old, singlebuggy. From there we couldn't find any more trails going north, so struck off on foot with a compass for a guide, determined to find a good trapping location or at least experience some excitement. We did. It rained continually.

Our first misfortune was to get our horse mired and in his struggles to get up, or rid of his burden, the old brute deliberately rolled over on his back, squashing our bag of flour into the mud. It took about an hour's hard work before we got going again, wet and dirty, our "primitive spirit" considerably dampened.

I walked behind, off and on prodding the horse, at the same time consoling John that the flour would be just as dry in the centre. It was. I had barely finished talking when a dry branch caught, ripping a large rent in the sack which flung a wad of it square in my face. John just roared with laughter. I might have cussed but couldn't. My mouth was too full of dough. I must have looked ludicrous because a jumping deer, instead of beating it, had to stop, turn square around, and stare at us first.

Misfortunes, Children

Night found us wet, tired and disappointed. No trapping sighted. We managed to get a big fire going to dry ourselves but sparks would fly which burned several holes in our clothes and once when I dozed off to sleep I woke up again with a yell of pain that almost scared John cuckoo. One of my socks had caught fire and burned half way off before I got it put out. Ouch! how it ached. This kind of luck stuck to us.

Next day John climbed a tall spruce from where he saw a large muskrat marsh. There we built our first pole hut which we plastered with wet clay. The fire place and chimney was rock and clay. We built a camp like that at every good trapping location.

Besides our rifles, a 30-30 and .22, and traps of course, our only tools were a small axe, jack knives and a tin

pan each which served both as a kettle and plate. Our main food was meat. Mush and pancakes was a delicate side dish, used sparingly.

We tried to get fish. I shall never forget the time John went fishing. It was a rather windy day and the raft was a trifle small, the waves breaking clean over it. This evidently made John dizzy, for all of a sudden he lost his balance and took the nicest dive imaginable into the icy water. Right then and there he decided fish was no good for his health and I didn't dare contradict him.

An Odorous Tenant

Once, after being away a couple of weeks, on returning to our first camp, tired and hungry, we found a family of skunks in possession. One obstinate old skunk was occupying the fire place where it seemed he intended to stay for the winter. I can't remember all the ways we tried to coax him out, except that we threw pepper in his eyes and finally set fire to his nest by dropping birch bark down the chimney. Then he came out but minus his bushy tail and a lot of nice fur. Even then, to our disgust, he crawled under our bed instead of outside.

By this time we were almost famished, but, on looking around for something to eat, found that the mice or squirrels had carried off all our beans and rice, leaving the bags in their places, nice and fat looking but empty. Even our ill-fated bag of flour with its muddy crust was all chewed up by the skunk. Talk about long faces. The tragic look on John's face haunts me yet.

It was too dark to go rabbit hunting so we sat down and carefully sifted out enough flour to cook some mush. It made some awful dope but tasted good. Hunger sure is some cook. That night I had nightmare, thinking the mush was choking me, but when I woke up it was only a skunk taking a walk across my stomach. Next morning we put a snare on a long stick, caught them one by one, led them out and shot them. There were six under our bed. One was almost hairless.

Soon after this when we were ready to start trapping we both got the "flu." Before we got well there came about two feet of snow which meant "Home Sweet Home", poorer but wiser.

Two years later we went about three hundred miles farther north, which would make another story. It didn't pay either, and from now on I'll be satisfied to trap around home. Last year I made \$800 and also got my cats regularly without any hardships at all.

A Farm Woman's Garden



This farm garden yielded Lilly Geall, 600 heads of cauliflowers, 332 pounds of tomatoes, a wide variety of other vegetables and an endless supply of cut flowers.

Provides pin money too. Exhibits from it have taken from nine to 15 prizes at Wapella fair for the last seven years. Surplus produce sold for \$80 last year.



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SAWED AND NAILED - LIKE LUMBER



No skilled tradesman required to make a perfect job of wall, ceiling or partition with this—

The most beautiful, permanent and economic product in building material.

Fire-proof and sanitary, will not warp or shrink. Rigid and smooth, presenting a perfect surface for Wallpaper, Paint or Kalsomine.

If you can't obtain service from dealer—write us direct.

MANITOBA GYPSUM COMPANY LTD.

42 A

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\$300 Each

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WINNIPEG

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Every Conqueror Overall carries this guarantee--- "A new pair free if it rips at the seams."

Sole manufacturers of the famous "Playalls" garment for kiddies.



MONARCH OVERALL MFG. CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

THE STUMBLING BLOCK

Outside of private dealers in grain, the Canadian Wheat Pools have no enemies.

Bankers, railway magnates, financial men, editors, insurance firms, retail merchants, business and professional men, politicians in all parties, implement firms, lumber dealers—in short, all classes which recognize that the prosperity of the country depends upon the welfare of the farmer—have a good word for the Wheat Pools.

The only stumbling block in the way of the Pools is the non-pool farmer; the man who profits from the influence of the Pool but stays outside. The number of farmers outside the Pool is rapidly growing smaller, but there is no good reason why any farmer in Western Canada with grain to sell should not market it through the Pool

The stabilizing effect of the Canadian Wheat Pool on the wheat markets of the world is acknowledged by the leading Old Country importers, millers and bakers. Every new Pool recruit adds to the influence of the Pool.

Last year the Canadian Pool's administrative costs amounted approximately to a fifth of a cent per bushel, while the provincial overhead averaged approximately around half a cent per bushel. This low overhead was largely due to the enormous volume handled. As more farmers join the Pool, greater economies in handling can be effected.

Practically all the non-Pool farmers admit that the Pool has helped and is helping them. It is only reasonable to suggest that they should in turn help the Pool, their fellow-farmers, and themselves, by signing a Pool contract.

**Manitoba
Wheat Pool,
Winnipeg, Man.**

**Saskatchewan
Wheat Pool,
Regina, Sask.**

**Alberta Wheat Pool,
Calgary, Alta.**

The Hudson Bay Route

Being the meditations thereon of Jim Haltershank, farmer, of Broken Gallus Farm, which is situated on the south-west quarter of section 16, township 44, range 19, west of the third meridian in the province of Saskatchewan.

THE Hudson Bay road, after a period of coma, seems to be in a fair way toward coming alive permanently. The strong persistent pressure from the prairies has had results. However opposition is not yet dead, nor should the proponents of the railway fold their hands in peace when the steel has finally reached the Bay.

In certain parts of Canada, where the gouging of the national treasury for an unnecessary public building or an utterly useless canal or wharf is the principal diversion of politician and layman, the Hudson Bay Railway is viewed with envy and the advocates thereof with a grudging admiration. Few in those parts attempt a discussion of the merits or demerits of the undertaking. They assume without question that the road will be a white elephant on our hands, but they are not worried thereby. What does worry them is that the money voted for the Hudson Bay Railway would have been very useful elsewhere for bridges, post offices and the like. Perhaps none of the positive assertions, made by persons whose interests would not be advanced by the Hudson Bay Railway regarding the uselessness of this "sop to the West" this "railway to the seals, polar bears and icebergs" has had a greater effect in diluting the average westerner's confidence in the utility of the road than the blunt statement that navigation automatically ceases in Hudson Bay in October or early November. Winter's grip supposedly closes down at that time and therefore it will be impossible to ship any significant quantity of any season's crop before the close of navigation. Hence the road will be of no practical value.

Landsman Falls For It

To the person who has dwelt inland all his days there is nothing incongruous in the statement that Hudson Bay freezes up in October. Most people have hazy ideas on conditions in Hudson Bay and would not readily dispute the assertion that the bay was frozen over regularly in September. The Great Lakes are frostbound in December, navigation ceases on the St. Lawrence about Christmas, the slough on the north-west quarter of "16" freezes in October; so why should Hudson Bay, which is, according to Eastern opinion, immediately adjacent to Ultima Thule, and only two good jumps south of the North Pole, not freeze solid from top to bottom on Labor Day?

The answer is that the prairie people are not generally appreciative of the effect of the ocean on the climate of adjacent parts. If there is good skating on Moose Jaw Creek in November, it does not follow that there is, or ever will be, ice-yachting at Port Nelson in October. The unappreciated fact is

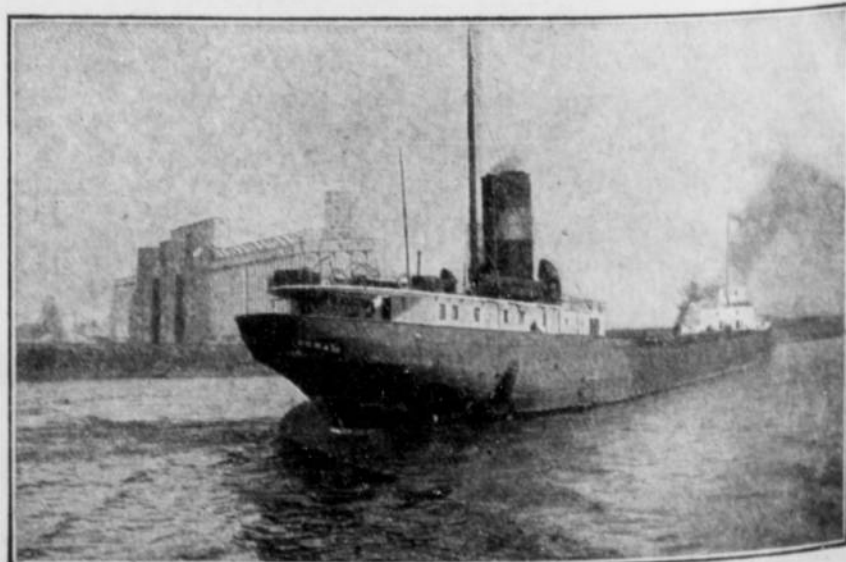
that the ocean exerts a lag or retarding effect on the seasonal changes of temperature.

Twenty-five years ago children in the public schools of Nova Scotia were edified, by the medium of the Royal Readers, with the startling information that the months of November, December and January constituted winter in those parts whilst spring was evenly spread over February, March and April. Despite its presence in the Royal Reader the idea was hard to credit in view of the well established fact that the Nova Scotian winter rarely got under way before Christmas and was usually most severe in February, March, the central month of the theoretical spring, brought the heaviest snowfalls of the season in a territory where six inches of snow are held by the hardy inhabitants to be unworthy of mention and a two-foot fall "will make good sleighing if we get some more inside of a week." In passing it may be said that they seldom failed to get more. The latter days of April and early May saw the approach of a coy and reluctant spring, the coyness of which was frequently enhanced by the presence of huge floes of Arctic ice on the coast. In general seasonal changes on the coast are four to six weeks later than the same changes in central and western Canada.

Sub-Arctic Navigation

Scattered hither and yon over Canada are individuals who remember, without undue regret, the morning of January 15, 1919, when the ex-freighter, S.S. Protesilaus, entered Valdivostok Harbor, bearing the brigade staff and sundry "other ranks" of the Canadian Expeditionary Force to Siberia. The thermometer registered 30 below zero, and the previous night had been so cold, at any rate in the quarters occupied by the other ranks, that the majority of said ranks wooed Morpheus in vain. Furthermore it was noted with a proper degree of awe that as the increasing chill of night pervaded the malodorous quarters occupied by corporal, lance-corporal and private, the erstwhile lively and companionable cootie grew languid and gave over its friendly endeavors. The harbor ice was thick enough to bear horse-drawn vehicles, but the crippled freighter had no great difficulty in forcing a passage to the docks where the other ranks were treated to a closeup of Russia and five long hours later were treated to a shot of army rum.

It is not commonly understood that green or new ice is not a danger to shipping. The danger to shipping arises in the spring, when huge masses of glacial ice are released by warm weather from the clutch of shore ice. In the spring these masses drift south and constitute a grave menace not only



A Lake Freighter at Port Arthur

Jim Haltershank opines that The Guide will never be able to publish a similar picture taken at some Hudson Bay port, unless the supporters of this route continue their agitation.

in Hudson Bay and Strait, but also in all portions of the Atlantic bordering on the North American continent from Ruffin Bay to Sandy Hook. All shipping between Northern European ports and Quebec, Halifax, Boston and New York pass through this danger zone. The Titanic was wrecked in the ice-berg passage in April—not in January. It is a common thing to see Arctic drift-ice on the Nova Scotian coast as late or later than May 24. These waters are free of ice during the winter.

Similar conditions undoubtedly prevail in Hudson Bay. The danger period may be of longer duration but it would be definitely over by the end of June. It fortunately happens that in the normal course of events there is little or no grain to ship in spring or early summer. There may be dangers which will make the Hudson Bay Railway a liability. Polar bears may bite the inhabitants of Port Nelson. Seals may make nocturnal noises disturbing to the hardy mariners' repose, thus bringing on insomnia and nervous debility; but there will be no great danger from ice between the months of July and March.

Can Montreal be Selfish?

The port of Montreal is closed to navigation for three or four months every winter, while sea-going traffic is diverted to Halifax, St. John and Portland. This is due to no magnanimous desire on the part of Montreal people to share a good thing with their neighbors. Just as soon as the ice breaks in the St. Lawrence River, navigation is resumed, notwithstanding the presence of huge fields of drifting ice in the Gulf and about the Newfoundland coast.

The attitude of the people who benefit by the maintenance of the present laborious, wasteful grain-route to the Atlantic, is easy to understand. They fear a pronounced loss of trade. That their fears are groundless is the opinion of many of the protagonists of the Bay route. If the scheme proves unsuccessful we shall be little worse off than we are now, and gentlemen in Montreal, Fort William and places in between can put thumb to nose, waggle fingers and say "I told you so." In case it measures up to our expectations then we can look for an economy in handling and transportation costs; which will make grain-growing a more profitable business, and thus by inevitable expansion of the business it is altogether likely that Montreal will receive as much grain then as now.

Some Harvest Dates

In normal season the great bulk of the western grain crop is threshed in September. In 1925 harvesting was completed in Saskatchewan on September 5, and threshing was general on September 12. For the past decade the closing date of harvesting ranged from August 18 to September 18, and threshing was general between the dates of September 2 and September 24. Since a great many small threshing machines have superseded a small number of large machines, threshing is no longer the drawn-out agony it was 10 or 15 years ago. The average threshing crew gets a run of about two weeks in each season. This means that the grain-fields are cleaned up before October 1. Approximately one-third of the crop is taken directly from the machines to the elevators. The greater portion of the remainder is hauled away as soon as threshing is over. The medium of a beneficent "pool" makes grain-holding inadvisable and altogether unnecessary. If the Hudson Bay route remains open only till January 1, it is possible that three-fourths of Saskatchewan's grain crop will be available for shipment at least six weeks previous to that date.

In view of the foregoing, and considering the money already spent, the people of the prairies feel that they are not inconsiderate of the rest of Canada when they want the road completed at once. Even though its completion may defer for a year or two the building of a breakwater in Gaspe, a post office in Slumbrous Valley, P.E.I., a wharf at Sardine Pointe, N.S., or a canal for the conveyance of problematical exports produced by an imaginary populace to be situated on the headwaters of an alleged river somewhere in Ontario.

time
is

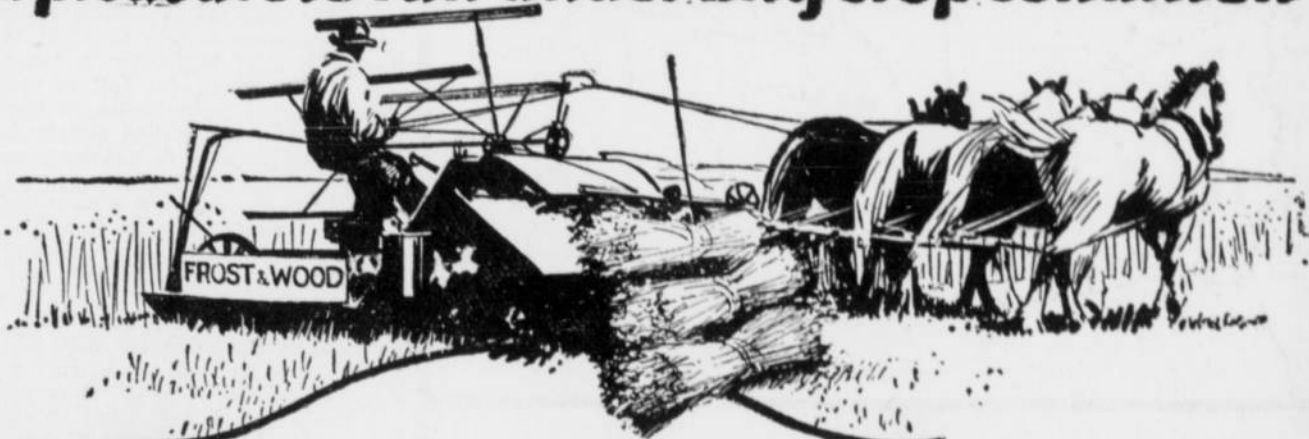


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The Frost & Wood Binder came through last season with colors flying high — a season in which most trying conditions were encountered. There were light crops, heavy crops, tangled and down crops—and from all parts of the West come splendid reports of the work of the Frost & Wood Binder!

It is the remarkable combination of sturdiness and light draft, of durability, easy and efficient operation and few repair requirements that makes the Frost & Wood a favorite. It cuts, elevates and ties under adverse conditions. It is easy to draw, easy to run and a pleasure to own.

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Write today for descriptive literature or see the nearest Cockshutt-Frost & Wood Agent.

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The rear drop sheaf carrier is easy to operate, positive in its action and deposits the sheaves on the ground the instant it is tripped.

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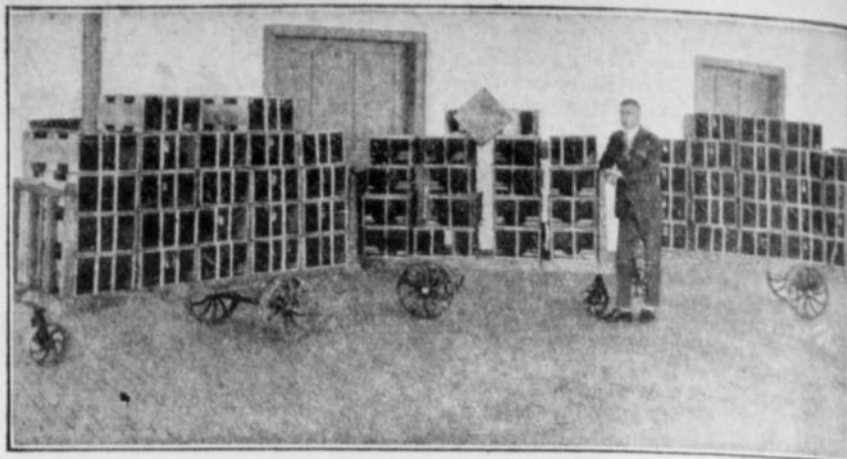
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All Over Canada

Dealers Conveniently Located all over the Dominion

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited



A daily occurrence during April and May at the Winnipeg customs house; inspecting a shipment of bees from the southern states. This lot arrived April 22 when the temperature was 25 degrees or seven degrees of frost, and yet the bees were 100 per cent. alive and in Al. condition.

Prospects for a 1927 Honey Crop

Old stocks well cleaned up—Outlook promising

By L. T. FLOYD

THE past winter has been a very long one for the bees. It is popularly believed that the life of a honey bee is around seven months under suitable wintering conditions. This theory has been pretty well shot to pieces this spring as a number of apiaries still have hives filled with bees on this date, May 10. The queens had laid no eggs from early in October until removed from the cellar, in some cases as late as April 18, and are only now beginning to hatch new bees. The wet, cool fall stopped the queens from laying much earlier than usual, and also soaked the land with water, making the cellars damp and unhealthy for wintering, consequently the winter losses are heavy in some districts. The spring, however, has not been hard on colonies that lived through the winter as temperatures have not been as low as if the days had been warm with hard freezing at nights. The ground is now saturated with moisture, and this is an ideal condition for plant growth and the secretion of nectar, and it would not be surprising if we have a bumper honey crop this year. The weather since mid-April has been ideal for the shipment of package bees, and these have been arriving by every train from the south in splendid condition.

Package Bee Business

The package bee business is becoming more satisfactory every season. This past winter the bee magazines published numerous articles informing the shippers as to what was needed in the way of storing and packing for long distance shipment and the results have been well worth the effort. Some shippers have persisted in using candy for food in their cages, while others used sugar syrup. The sugar syrup has given much better results and this year the candy shippers were all persuaded to turn to syrup with the results mentioned.

Registration reports for Manitoba show that every third name is purchasing packages and the average number per person is 10. This would indicate that around 10,000 packages will come into the province this year.

With the first of June it is rather late to expect results from packages ordered then, but for those who have delayed purchasing to make up their winter losses there is still time to purchase nucleus colonies. These can only be purchased in Canada as the law prohibits the importation of bees on combs from the States. The season is still alright for beginners to start with full colonies. Where bees are purchased on combs it is well to see that the apiary from which they have been shipped has been inspected either in 1926 or 1927 in order to guard against disease.

Look After the Queens

The long winter is bound to show its effect in the queens and wintered-over colonies should be watched for a month or two, and all colonies that develop drone-laying queens should be promptly requeened before the bees get too old. This is very important and must be attended for best results.

This advice may be puzzling to the

beginner, but is really quite simple. On examination, if all the brood has that rounded appearance described and pictured in all bee books as drone brood it is time to pinch the head off the queen and introduce a new one.

If this is neglected the queen will die in a short time and later the workers will begin to deposit eggs that hatch only drones, and as the workers only live a short time in the busy season, the colony is rapidly depleted in numbers until it is finally robbed out by some of the queen-right colonies.

Nearly all the dealers in bees can furnish queens now on short notice, and this is better than to wait the month or more if open brood is supplied. We need the queens on hand at the earliest moment so that no time will be lost.

The Canadian honey market is today in a most healthy condition. In Manitoba wholesale lots of honey were all disposed of in February, and the large surplus left over from 1925 has been cleaned up entirely. Reports from Eastern Canada would indicate that the surplus stocks are pretty well sold and there will be some time before the new crop is ready. Jobbers and wholesalers are now enquiring for chances to figure on the next crop.

The new system of circularizing the wholesale grocery trade with a list of available stocks of honey, introduced by the Extension Service for the first time in the fall of 1926, has met with a good deal of favor and will be continued in 1927. One of the weaknesses in this system was found in the failure of the producer to report when he had made a sale. He simply pocketed his cheque and promptly forgot about the service, while the proper thing to do, would be to report the sale at the time that it was completed. Next year we hope to get the reports in early and start marketing as soon as the crop is off the hives, but there must be no undue haste in extracting.

Order Honey Cans

When the combs are sealed the honey should be extracted and sold. Now is the time to order honey cans. The dealers have little idea regarding crops. The producer must make his estimate and order enough for a fair crop or he may find no cans available when his crop is ready. A few extra cans can easily be carried over and are always salable if not needed. When the crop is likely to run to half a car load it would be well to get advice from a broker or wholesaler as to the most salable sizes. Last year one operator put up an entire car load in five-pound tins and it was turned down by some of the buyers because their trade demanded a percentage of tens and two-and-a-half pound sizes. A little thought given to this matter may save trouble in selling.

Where different extractings show a variation in color and flavor each lot should be kept separate, and a representative sample put aside as large sales must be made on sample, to be most satisfactory. These are points that must be given attention if our product is to be marketed with the greatest economy.

The Voyage of the Repentance

Strange things happen on "the coast of story" and not the least of these was the miraculous voyage of this old gas-boat

Told by FRANCIS DICKIE

THE things men do with gas-boats of ancient lineage on stormy seas on the coast of British Columbia equal the miracles of olden days. There are more fearful and wonderful contraptions masquerading as motor launches to the square mile in British Columbia waters, I believe, than any other part of the world. The most marvellous thing of all is that these ancient, decrepit and strangely shaped craft and their still older assortments of steel and iron junk calling themselves engines really continue to travel year after year.

The chief explanation of such apparent defiance of all laws of decay and engineering is still very human; it is that these boats' owners love their battered possessions with an all-consuming devotion. Furthermore, living upon the coast makes men resourceful jacks-of-all-trades of surprising efficiency. Many of them are more than just mere mechanics; they have an intuitive sixth sense, so to speak, a kinship with machinery which makes machines seem alive, so that under their coaxing and mothering hands, engines, which ordinary men give up as hopeless, continue vigorous and perform the most amazing feats.

Strange Contraptions

I remember one old rattle-trap engine in a boat I travelled on which was kept going for a whole day by mending the "make-and-break" with fishline. I recall this vividly because I supplied the fishline, expensive stuff, for which I had other uses! Unfortunately a full description of the remarkable things that loving but poverty stricken rough master mechanics do to their machinery would require a going into so many technicalities to fully explain them that the entire value of the stories would be lost to the majority of readers who are unfamiliar with engines.

As for the hulls that carry them! Among the strangest of these was a 20-foot halibut dory with an engine fitted in the stern. And it actually went well, though difficult to handle against a head or beamwind. Another queer motor-boat was contrived by putting a Ford engine from a dismantled car into a huge cedar dug-out of Indian

make. This made a very speedy craft, capable of doing ten miles an hour.

But it would require a gallery of pictures rather than words to convey clearly the many and varied lines and decking of the freakish boats plying coastal waters. And so, in order to best epitomize the whole school of such craft, I will tell one story of one of the most startling trips such boats have made.

Brooks Peninsula, the most inaccessible part of the west coast of Vancouver Island, is a rectangular stretch nine miles long and five miles wide, projecting southward into the Pacific. It is surrounded by rocky shores rising for the most part abruptly to at

least two thousand feet. Extending seaward are most dangerous reefs, and black, rocky fangs can be seen miles from shore surrounded by foam. The full force of the Pacific breaks on these shores and, as is to be expected, the backbone of the peninsula is of a particularly hard igneous rock or it would have disappeared long ago.

Passing steamers give this shore a wide berth and those desiring visiting Cape Cook will find the easiest method is to go by the steamer "Maquinna" the only passenger vessel plying regularly along this coast. If you would take your life in your hand, but have knowledge of the coast, you may do it with a small gas-boat. The region is quite uninhabited, therefore interesting.

To this came a prospector a short time ago. He chartered a gas-boat at Quatsino, and was left on Brooks Peninsula at Cape Cook. The gas-boat owner had instructions to return the following year upon a certain day to take the prospector back to civilization. The beach near where the prospector lived was a veritable beachcombers' paradise without any beachcombers. Wreckage gathered by the great Japan current and local ones, or from ships which had broken up on the shore, lined the beach for several miles. The variety was remarkable. Broken boats, thousands of feet of good lumber, red wood ties, gasoline drums (empty and full), large pieces of cod fishes, left overs from fish bitten in two by the sea-lion on Solander Island, oars, spars, anchors, cables, brass-lined pumps, barrels of



Typical gas-boat of the B.C. coast



A typical floating home of the handloggers of the British Columbia coast.



Everlastic Giant Shingles — "Giants" for wear, laid three in a strip. Can be laid over old wooden shingles. Slate-surfaced in red, green or blue-black



Everlastic Multi-Shingles — Four-in-one. Made of high-grade felt, thoroughly waterproofed. More economical than wooden shingles. Slate-surfaced



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Just one place to test roofing—and that's on the house-tops with the weather pounding away at it. Barrett Roll Roofings have been tested in nature's laboratory for a great many years—they protect thousands of buildings throughout the Dominion.

Barrett Roll Roofings—both smooth and mineral-surfaced—never rot or rust—never need painting. They're easy and economical to lay. Moreover, they're fire-safe, protecting against flying sparks and embers.

As long as you can remember, The Barrett Company, Limited has been recognized as the Dominion's leading roofing manufacturer. This leadership has been maintained by the constant high quality of Barrett products.

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Write us today! Tell us the buildings you plan to roof. We will send free booklets to help you solve your roofing problem.

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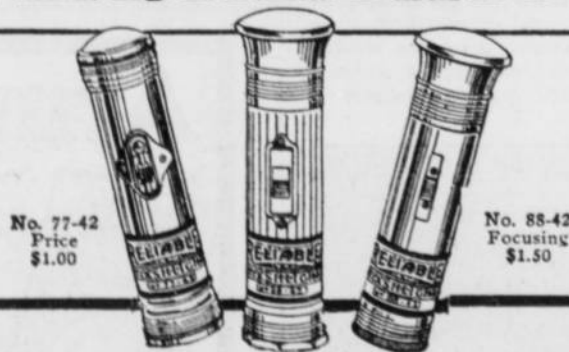
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pork, cases of tinned salmon and thousands of strange nuts and roots brought from the tropics by the Japan current, were the chief things, but not all by any means to be found here lying.

Mute Evidence of a Tragedy

The prospector found several great caves, some too deep to explore without better lights, than he had at his command. In one cave the remains of a woman were found, the bones much scattered by animals, but the long hair, and a pair of high-heeled shoes, indicated the modern woman. In the centre of the floor of the cave was a large heap of periwinkle shells and mussels, the only food she could get. On the hill above the cave two poles were fastened together in the shape of a cross in an effort to attract attention. But steamers, though they pass this coast regularly on the way to China and other points, give the Cape a wide berth. So no more dreadful suffering can be imagined than that of this solitary shipwrecked woman there on a rock-bound coast slowly starving to death within sound and sight of many passing ships.

Then in due course of time the months slipped away, and the gasboat returned for the prospector one autumn day. Nothing is more graphic than his own description of his return to civilization after more than a year in these lonely wilds.

A Perilous Trip

"Shortly after embarking a storm came up, but as there was absolutely no shelter we had to keep on. The seas were now rising and the following storm blotted out the little remaining light of the setting sun. We went into a stretch of seething waters, plunging here, skirting rocks and whirlpools it looked hopeless to get through. The seas were running high, and in the troughs black jagged rocks now and then appeared. Yet we missed them each time, apparently by inches. The old launch wallowed, answering her helm but sluggishly. Presently the engine started to miss-fire, then stopped. I ran forward, recognizing if we once broached to, nothing would save us, and dragged up the remnants of a tattered sail, giving her thereby headway to steer by.

"Returning to the engine-room I found the cheerful idiot of an owner striking matches near the carburetor to see what was wrong. The bilge simply reeked with gasoline from numerous leaks in the gaspipe. Yet strange to say the boat had not caught fire, and the man actually got the engine running again. By this time foam was flying over from stem to stern, but driven by wind and gasoline we won through, making our port of Quatsino the next day.

"We had just pulled up to the wharf and were about to make the lines fast when the old launch suddenly gave in and started to sink. We pulled on the lines and ran her on the beach. Later on in the day when the tide had dropped, I went down to examine the craft for some clue to the mystery. And I found the stern was so entirely rotten I could pick pieces out and powder the wood in my hand. The owner gave the stem a good pull and the whole thing down to the keel came away in his hands. And yet this floating graveyard had bucked through an amazing storm. When I think of it, I no longer say anything is impossible in this strange old world. The oddest thing perhaps was that the boat's name was Repentance, when she should have been



[Photo by Harry Bender, Loomer, Sask.]
As long as there is some chop left in the pot these amateur jockeys are safe.

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"Chanson Triste"

Continued from Page 5

Then the light suddenly went out, and a minute later I heard footsteps moving towards the opposite end of the ravine, and a soft musical whistle mournfully mingling with the melancholy croaking of the frogs. The tune was Tchaikovsky's "Chanson Triste." For fully a quarter of an hour I must have remained there and listened, a cold sweat breaking over me lest on his return journey he should run into my patrol, whose duty (as, indeed, it was mine) would be either to take him prisoner or to kill him. But nothing happened.

Quietly I stole into the hut and sought for my usual letter under the large flat boulder. It amounted to nothing more than a note: "Shall be going from here end of this week," he had scribbled: "hope we shall meet sometime." What those words may convey to you—set out, as you will see them, in cold, matter-of-fact print—I do not know. I only know that as I stood there in that dull, flickering candle-light, and with the guns of the town ringing greedily, unappealingly in my ears, there only seemed one course open to me.

"We must meet now, Dimitri," I wrote. "Wednesday, midnight. Come, I shall be here. I shall not fail."

Sometimes I find myself believing that hidden away somewhere in this stricken, blighted world lies some grim, smirking God of War whose awful charge it is to keep inviolate the relentless, age-long tenets of his creed. The fact remains that I never did meet Dimitri—not, at least, in the manner I had suggested. A thousand times my mind must have rehearsed, and endured again, the crowded incident of that tragic Wednesday—the wild, poignant fluctuation of it all: the glorious elation at our imagined meeting, the unspeakably abysmal depths of its realization. And a thousand times still, I am afraid, my mind must rehearse and endure it again.

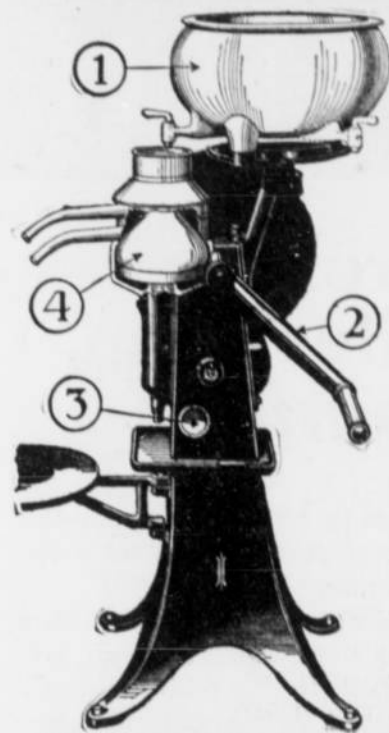
Almost with the fastidiousness of a woman preparing to meet her lover you see me that Wednesday afternoon patting about my little dug-out, and paying what little attention I could to my personal appearance, my heart throbbing the while its mad, unrestrainable song of secret exultation. Emperors, prime ministers, commanders, not even the "Bloody Beast of War" itself, I sing to myself, can keep Dimitri and me—apostles of the new world that is to arise from all this crimson chaos—from meeting. Then, almost more quickly than I can write it down, the blow fell. Ryan suddenly came blundering into my dug-out.

"Heard?" he said.
"Heard what?" I demanded.
"Stunt on," he answered. "Patrol's going out to-night with a definite job on. Going out to see if we can get hold of a 'Johnny,' or nobble him. Don't know whether you've ever seen it, old man, but in one of the ravines down there, there's a little straw-thatched hut. Somehow had my suspicions about that hut for a long time; thought I saw a light there once, but wasn't quite sure. But other night not only saw light but saw a 'Johnny' too—passed within ten yards of me, other side of some trees, whistling away as cool as a cucumber. So surprised, didn't know what the 'ell to do. Frightened to say anything about it at first; and then I thought I'd miss out that bit about being only ten yards away and tell the O.C. that I'd observed a whole outpost of 'em concentrating on this hut. 'What time was this?' says the Old Man, as keen as mustard. 'Somewhere about mid-night, sir,' I said. 'Right-o,' says the Old Man, 'we'll give 'em outpost tonight.'"

The glass by which I had been shaving threw back at me the ashen, livid impotence of my face. What happened in the next minute or two I cannot exactly say, but as soon as ever I decently could, I think, I forced my way out of the dug-out, and stumbled half-blindly to where I could gaze, as I had gazed a hundred times before, across that twenty-miles-wide valley, over which Nicolas Dimitri, unless I could stop him, must shortly march to his death—and die thinking that I, the man

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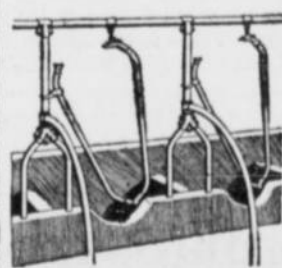
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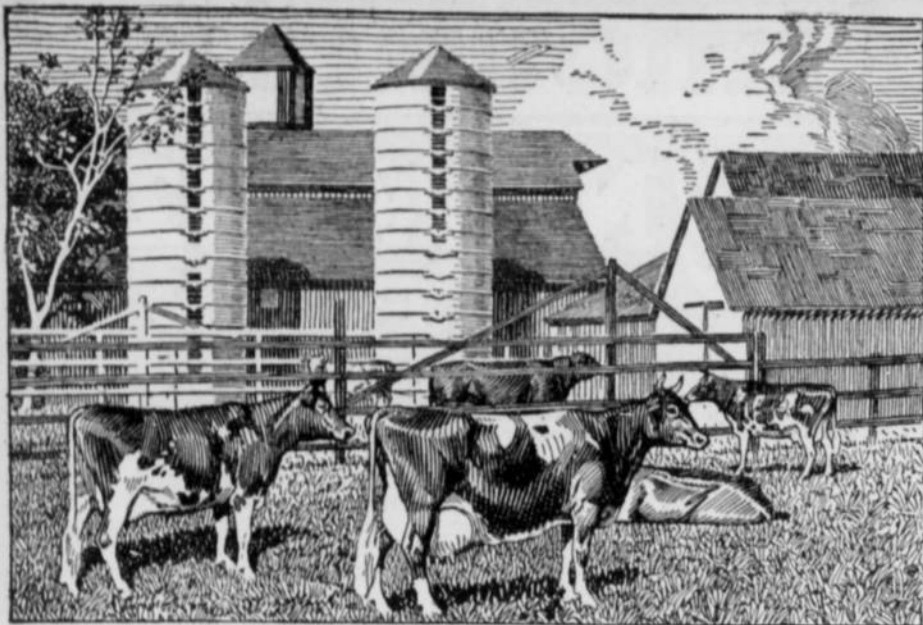
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Yet 136,000 farms like these—about half the number you will find in many eastern states—produce an annual crop-wealth of more than \$700,000,000 and have made California the third greatest agricultural state in the Union. And four of the eight leading counties in the United States are in California's Great Valley.

Come out and see what you can do to share in California's prosperity, with less work, fewer hardships, more kinds of enjoyment for your family than you have now. Talk with farmers in the Great Valley and the other valleys that border it, who have owned farms both here and in the East—ask them whether they would be satisfied to trade with you!

Ask them what a California winter is like. Let them show you oranges that will be sweet and ripe on the trees this winter when the snow is drifting over the fences at home. Watch them "making" their own weather, under a cloudless summer sky, with the help of California's abundant irrigation. See the fine stands of alfalfa that yield five or six

crops for cutting and leave another one green and growing for winter pasturage.

These are farmers who can show you cream checks that are 20% higher than the price the average farmer in the East gets for his butterfat. Out in their fields are pigs from last year's second litter—worth up to \$2.00 a hundredweight more than yours because with all our advantages we still raise only 25% of the pork we need.

Then talk with the manager of any big creamery plant. He will tell you about California's 22,000,000-pound shortage of butter every year in California, although dairying is easier, cows live longer, and the average production of butterfat per cow is the highest in the United States.

The fact grows plainer the more you investigate—California needs more farmers to produce butter, hogs, eggs and poultry for the people in our growing cities. If you have succeeded where you are, you will succeed here where conditions are so favorable—and like it better. You will like our schools, our highways, the nearby mountains and seashore and the great cities on San Francisco Bay.

Low summer round-trip fares to California—\$90.30 from Chicago for example.

Californians Inc., a non-profit organization of citizens and business institutions interested in the sound development of the state, has published an 84-page booklet of clear authoritative information on what you will need, where to go, what to look out for and how to find just the place you want to live. It is free, and will be sent you postpaid for the coupon below. If you are seriously thinking about moving to California, or interested, send the coupon today!



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The Marauder

whom he had hailed as an affinity of a nobler, cleaner world, had lured him to that death. Unless I could stop him! But how could I stop him? Even if it were possible for me to get him I had not the slightest idea where to go. For that had always been an unwritten law of honor between us: we knew of no destination other than the little straw-thatched hut. All that I knew was that he was somewhere over there, somewhere spread over twenty miles, and unless I could stop him tonight he would be killed—thinking himself as surely killed by me as though mine were the hand that pierced a dagger through his heart.

I will not harass you with all the frenzied detail of that night. Only one agony seemed to be spared to me—and that was that, instead of being sent with the party actually attacking the hut, I was detailed to assist in cutting off any escape at the far end of the ravine. Of my reflections as we trailed down the hill into the valley that night I am afraid I can tell you very little. I do not think I had any. Why, I don't know; but somehow I seemed to have decided quite definitely that Dimitri would be killed, so that my mind became blank and numbed, as a man's mind becomes numbed on the funeral journey of a very dear relative. I do not seem to have been aware of anything until, after we had been waiting at the end of the ravine for about half an hour, a dozen rifle shots rang out. Then immediately the stupor left me and I raced up the ravine.

"Too late, old man," Ryan met me and laughed into my face. "Only one of 'em, but would persist in fighting. Fought like 'ell. Got it clean in the stomach—two places, poor beggar! Peg out any minute. Got a fag on you?"

Less than a dozen yards away, lying in the centre of the ravine, along which, less than five minutes ago, he had raced like a hunted beast, I could see him dying—not dying as the war artists so sinfully and successfully paint men dying, but in all the vulgar agony of a badly butchered animal.

He had just been feebly gulping at a bottle of water held to his lips by a stretcher-bearer when the moonlight fell on my face, and I could see that he knew me. A minute later and he was dead—but in that minute there came over his face such a look as I do not remember having seen on any human face before. The stretcher-bearer, I could see, accepted it as simply the dying spasm of a particularly painful death. But I knew differently. Physical pain was the least thing I saw there. I knew that Nicolas Dimitri died the most hopeless, the most despairing death that it is possible for any man to die—died thinking himself not only sacrificed to a world in madness, but taunted, in his last dying glimpse, by the irrefutable betrayal and degradation of all those finer, nobler impulses he had worshipped as a world's redemption. Not pain, not hatred, not longing was written on that face, but just a look of infinite, unutterable despair.

And tonight, rising hazily above the violins, as they throbbed out "Chanson Triste," gradually taking form and consolidating, until I could see every line and twinge of it, I saw that face again.

The Grain Growers' Guide



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Can You Answer These?

A Page for the Wise Ones

EVERY issue The Guide will ask 20 questions. You send them in with the answers. Your name and address must be attached thereto so that it can be published with the question and with the answer which will appear in the following issue. Address correspondence to Question Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg.

Have a heart when asking your poser. It shouldn't be so hard that only a few people will know the answer. Ask those questions, the answer to which we have all heard at some time or other, but has slipped our memory.

How Many of These Can You Answer?

- 1—What does the word "Canada" mean?
- 2—What is a sponge?
- 3—What is the origin of the word "gerrymander"?
- 4—What is the world's largest crop?
- 5—Who is the president of France; of Germany?
- 6—Who is chairman of the Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners?
- 7—To what does "Black Friday" refer?
- 8—What was the origin of the word "Boycott"?
- 9—What celebrated novelist created the character of Bill Sikes, and in what novel is he found?
- 10—What American three presidents were assassinated?
- 11—Who were the twelve members of the Canadian parliament who first constituted the Progressive party.
- 12—For what is Senator Borah chiefly known.
- 13—Who surveyed the C.P.R. trans-continental line?
- 14—Who is King Feisal.
- 15—Name two operatic and two non-operatic compositions which made Sir Arthur Sullivan the greatest British musical composer of his time.
- 16—What important change in British constitutional practice was made in 1911?
- 17—Where is the finest wool in the world produced; the finest cotton; the finest wheat?
- 18—From whom did Jack Dempsey win the boxing crown which he subsequently lost to Gene Tunney?
- 19—Name four important crop plants which came originally from Central America.
- 20—How is strychnine, the chief ingredient of gopher poison, obtained?

Answers to the above will appear in the June 15 issue

Answers to Last Week's Questions

- 1—What is the pay of a member of the Canadian parliament at Ottawa?
A—\$4,000 per annum.
- 2—Which one of the 15 decisive battles of history was fought on the North American continent?
A—The defeat of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, in 1777, virtually decided the fate of the American revolution.
- 3—What colony refused to join the Canadian Confederation?
A—Newfoundland.
- 4—For what is Mecca noted?
A—As the birthplace of Mohammed it is venerated by his religious followers. Non-Mohammedans enter Mecca at the risk of their lives.
- 5—When did China become a republic and who was its first president?
A—1912; Yuan Shi Kai.
- 6—What is the meaning of the wireless signal, CQD?
A—Come quick—danger.
- 7—Is it permissible to address a letter "Mrs. Dr. Brown"?
- 8—According to Canadian etiquette it is not permissible to address a woman by her husband's title, although in some European countries it is common practice. The letter should be addressed to Mrs. J. S. (or whatever initials should be used) Brown.
- 9—What is the Fabian Society and how did it derive its name?
A—The Fabian Society was founded in 1883, by a group of British intellectuals like George Bernard Shaw, Graham Wallas and Sydney Webb, for the propagation of Socialist ideas. They named their society after the Roman general, Fabius, whose tactics in an important campaign were not to risk his whole army in a critical battle, but to engage the enemy in small numbers.
- 9—What is the Talmud?
A—A book which contains the Jewish civil and canonical law.
- 10—What is the National Anthem of the French, and under what circumstances was it popularized?
A—The Marseillaise was composed by Rouget de Lisle, an engineer officer of Strassbourg, and was sung by the bands of volunteers marching on Paris from Marseilles to support the revolution. It was sung by the mob at the storming of the Tuileries, and was designated the "Hymn of the Marseillaise" by the revolutionary tribunal, thereafter becoming the National Anthem.
- 11—When and where was the game of golf originated?
- A—There is every reason to believe that golf was originated in the low countries of Europe, Holland and Belgium. It is not known exactly when it was imported into Scotland, but by 1457, it had become so popular as to interfere with the more important sport of archery and therefore proscribed by law.
- 12—What contemporary British politician goes by the nick-name of "Jix"?
- A—Sir William Joynson-Hicks, home secretary in the Baldwin cabinet.
- 13—Who was the author of the poem beginning with the following line?
"Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling gloom."
- A—John Henry Newman, cardinal of the Church of Rome.
- 14—Who were the first white men on the North American continent?
A—Bjarni, a Norseman, sighted land at Cape Cod, or Nantucket in 985. In the year 1000 Leif Erickson, a countryman of Bjarni's visited Vinland, probably Massachusetts Bay. Thorwald and Thorfinn Karlsefne made several voyages from 1000 to 1005.
- 15—How many Canadians belong to the Imperial Privy Council and bear the title Rt. Hon.? Give their names.
A—10. Rt. Hons. Sir George E. Foster, Sir Wm. Mulock, W. S. Fielding, Sir Chas. Fitzpatrick, Geo. P. Graham, W. L. M. King, Sir Robert L. Borden, Sir Thos. White, C. J. Doherty, Arthur Meighen.
- 16—What is the function of a lieutenant-governor in a state of the American Union?
A—The lieutenant-governor stands in about the same relationship to the governor, who is the chief executive officer, as the vice-president of the United States does to the president.
- 17—When was the sulky plow invented and by whom?
A—By an American, George Slusser, in 1868.
- 18—What great musician was made premier of a European state at the close of the war?
A—Ignace Jan Paderewski.
- 19—Who was Friar Tuck?
A—Chaplain and steward of Robin Hood. Introduced by Sir Walter Scott in Ivanhoe. He is a self-indulgent, combative Falstaff, a jolly companion to the outlaws in Sherwood Forest.
- 20—How is celluloid obtained?
A—Vegetable fibres are treated with acids, and then with camphor. The resultant product is then heated and molded to the desired shape.



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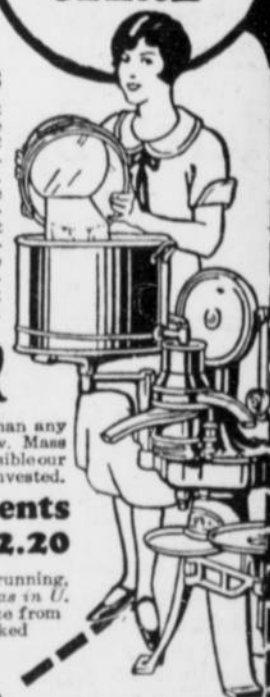
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Tariff Board Hearing

Golf ball manufacturers want more protection for the illusive pill—Agnes McPhail, M.P., speaks for farm women.—Chairman shows disinclination to accept evidence not available for the public

SITTING for six days between May 10 and May 19, the Advisory Board on the Tariff and Taxation gave first hearings to 13 applications for changes in the tariff or the imposition of new duties. The commodities affected by these applications included furs, golf balls, motor cycles, yarn of paper, lithographed and printed articles and lithographing and printing machinery, platinum sponge, hollow-ware of iron, nickel and aluminum, smoked salt, harness, buggies and cutters and ground feldspar. The hearings were conducted by the chairman, W. H. Moore and D. G. McKenzie, the third member of the board, Alfred Lambert, resuming his seat on May 17, after an extended tour in Europe and the Mediterranean.

Increases of the tariff were asked at this sitting by the fur dyers and dressers and by the Canada Golf Ball Co. The processes of dressing and dyeing furs precede their manufacture into wearing apparel and are carried on, as a rule, in separate establishments. The dressers and dyers do not buy and sell furs, but make a fixed charge for the services rendered. They contended that they are unable to compete with foreign dyers and dressers and that their charges have not kept pace with the increased costs of labor and materials. The application was opposed by many fur manufacturers. In cross-examination by A. E. Darby, representing the Canadian Council of Agriculture in opposition to the application, it was admitted that the charges for dressing and dyeing furs were held down by excessive competition and that there were too many firms engaged in the industry.

Would Tax Golfers

In the golf ball case the request for protection was made by the only Canadian firm carrying on the complete manufacture of golf balls. The chief opposition came from the Canadian Association of British Manufacturers, who claimed that the problem was largely one of quality, the skill and experience of the British manufacturers, and the advanced type of machinery used, giving them a natural superiority. It was also pointed out that an increased duty on golf balls would involve a special tax on golfers in order to subsidize the company making the application.

New duties were asked by the manufacturers of yarn of paper and on ground feldspar. The total consumption in Canada of both these articles is small, and protection was asked rather in anticipation of development of a Canadian market than because of any severe hardship to an existing industry. In opposition it was contended that the huge and wealthy paper industry could well afford to do what is necessary to encourage the production of paper yarn, while the applicant for a duty on ground feldspar admitted that he wanted an embargo against the small quantity imported from the United States by the manufacturers of enamel-ware, though the Canadian business was not even losing money.

Family Tax \$5.00 on Hollow-ware

The application of the Canadian Lithographers' Association for increased duties on a long list of lithographed and printed articles was heard in conjunction with a request for the placing on the free list of high-priced lithographing and printing machinery. Spirited arguments occurred in regard to the probable effects of the proposed changes on the prices of books and printed matter generally and the hearings were adjourned. Reduction of the duty on motor-cycles and side-cars was asked on the ground that these articles are not produced in Canada and that the present duties are high in relation to those on automobiles. It was pointed out that the duty on bicycles was affected similarly to that on motor-cycles and the case was finally laid over for second hearing.

On behalf of the Consumers' League of Canada, R. J. Deachman, made three applications for reduction of import duties, the articles affected being enamelled iron or steel, nickel and aluminum hollow-ware, cutters and buggies, and harness. In the hollow-ware case Mr. Deachman referred to the importance of these articles in domestic and farm economy and advanced statistics in support of the contention that the existing rates of duty are unnecessarily high. He was supported by Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., who stated the case for the farm women and also gave figures showing that the duties on the hollow-ware used in every household in the country imposed a burden of some \$5.00 per annum per family. A. E. Darby, on behalf of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, took the ground that the protected interest concerned in the application were bound to supply the board with the facts, and that the onus of proof that the existing duties were required lay on the industries which enjoyed the special privileges conferred on them by tariff taxation.

Public Wants Facts

Sir Edward Kemp appeared on behalf of Sheet Metal Products Limited, and Leighton McCarthy, K.C., on behalf of the Aluminum Company of Canada, in opposition to the application. Sir Edward maintained that the present duties were not excessive, and under took to present a case at the second hearing in support of his contention. Asked to include in the information to be supplied the financial statements of his company for the past few years, Sir Edward said that the would be willing to submit them to the board. The chairman intimated that the board was disinclined to receive confidential statements of the kind and both Mr. Deachman and Mr. Darby pressed for production of the information, intimating that the public would draw its own conclusions if it were withheld.

The Aluminum Company of Canada, which produces bar, block and sheet aluminum for both domestic and export purposes as well as aluminum hollow-ware, is a subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America, a concern in the United States having assets of close upon \$200,000,000. The Canadian Company virtually controls the raw material of the aluminum industry, and has a large plant at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec. Speaking on behalf of this company Mr. McCarthy referred to its having been invited to establish itself in Canada, with at least an implication that tariff protection would be afforded. Questioned as to this invitation he modified it into a "suggestion" but admitted that it came from someone connected with the government. He also deprecated a suggestion by the chairman that the statement had been intended to impress the board. Mr. McCarthy also undertook to present an argument at the second hearing.

Pleads for "Dying" Industry

Reduction of the duty on cutters and buggies was requested by Mr. Deachman on the ground that these duties are out of line with the present duties on automobiles and farming implements in general. He adduced evidence tending to show that Canadian production costs were lower than corresponding costs in the United States. The application was supported by A. E. Darby for the Canadian Council of Agriculture, who pointed out that the automobile was unlikely to supplant entirely the use of buggies and cutters, especially under conditions frequently occurring in the rural districts. Opposition was expressed by two concerns engaged in the manufacture of buggies and cutters in Canada. E. Sweet, of Brantford, Ont., gave figures showing the great decline in production, and in the number of factories since 1910, and urged that if the industry were dying it should be allowed to die in peace. He undertook



Activities of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture

The success of any legitimate business depends, in part at least, upon how completely the services which it offers are understood and utilized by the public.

Departmental business is no exception to the rule. Manifestly a first requisite in successful administration is that the public shall understand what is being undertaken by the government. Citizens cannot take advantage of lines of departmental service of which they are not cognizant. For this reason the major activities of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture are listed below:

Agricultural Societies—Supervision of general lines of work. Financial assistance. Supplying judges and speakers.

Beekeeping—Licensing of beekeepers. Meetings of apiarists. Control of bee diseases. Advice to enquirers.

Brands for Cattle and Horses—Allotting and recording of brands for cattle and horses.

Cow Testing—Co-operation with farmers to determine, on the basis of performance, which are the profitable and which the unprofitable cows in the herd.

Cream Grading—Grading of all cream received at Manitoba creameries, so as to secure payment for cream on the basis of its real value.

Crow and Gopher Competitions—Competitions in the destruction of gophers and crows.

Dehorning—Promoting the dehorning of commercial cattle by pointing out the losses from bruising and goring, and by giving dehorning instructions.

Demonstration Poultry Flocks—Directing the upbuilding of high producing flocks.

Demonstration and Experimentation—Demonstration and experiments on farms at Killarney and Birtle of the best agricultural practices for these districts.

Displays of Manitoba Products at Exhibitions—During recent years the department has encouraged Manitoba livestock owners, butter makers, grain growers and

gardeners to exhibit at the leading exhibitions of Canada. Their success has been remarkably satisfactory, and much desirable publicity has resulted therefrom.

Educative Displays at Fairs—Taking advantage of our public exhibitions to place before the public, in demonstration booths, the most advanced agricultural ideas.

Employment—Supplying workers for farmers and other types of employers. Effort is made to find the best worker for each job, and the most suitable job for each worker. A service which considers the interests of both employer and employee. This is carried on through the Employment Service of Canada, maintained co-operatively by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Offices are situated in the following Manitoba cities and towns: Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Dauphin. Service free.

Farm Boys' Camp—Organizing and training groups of boys in the art of judging livestock. Supervising their camp at the Provincial Exhibition.

Field Crop Improvement—Introduction of registered seed, field crop competitions, summerfallow competitions, plowing matches.

Game Conservation—Enforcement of the Act against the destruction of song and insectivorous birds; licensing of hunters and trappers; collection of royalties upon furs; fur farms.

Horticulture—Meetings addressed. Experimental work of special sorts. Inspection of nurseries for diseases, and licensing of nurseries.

Implement Dealers Act—Filing price lists of all sorts of farm machines and repairs therefor.

Inspection of Creameries and Cheese Factories—Checking up all the butter and cheese factories and milk receiving and skimming stations to see that the provisions of the Manitoba Dairy Act are enforced.

Miscellaneous—Rendering service on many miscellaneous matters relating to agriculture. Frequently of an emergency or special nature.

Publications—Publishing and distributing literature on many phases of Manitoba agriculture and home making. Lists of literature sent free to Manitoba residents on request.

Purchase and Sales Act—Sale of pure-bred bulls, rams and boars and approved type sows on a half cash and half credit plan to approved applicants.

Poultry Culling—Culling of farmers' flocks to eliminate the non-layers.

Renting Bulls and Boars—Renting bulls and boars, upon a well defined plan to clubs and associations.

Scrub Sires—Campaigns for the elimination of scrub bulls, boars, rams and stallions, which have proved so great a deterrent to livestock improvement.

Short Courses and Meetings—Organizing and supplying speakers on various subjects.

Special Cars—Fitting up and operating special lecture and display cars on such matters as livestock improvements, forage crops, better seed, and other agricultural matters.

Stallion Enrollment—Inspection and enrollment of all stallions standing for public service.

Statistics—Compiling and publishing statistics in regard to every phase of agricultural production. Also issuing of progress reports during the growing season.

Swine Clubs—Organization and supervision of swine clubs among the boys and girls of Manitoba.

Tuberculosis Free Area—Encouraging the establishment of tuberculosis free areas in the province. Already 1080 square miles so organized.

Weed Control—Supervision of municipalities in their administration of the Noxious Weeds Act. Weed Inspectors' conferences and other meetings and educational work on weed control.

Women's Institutes—General supervision. Speakers. Financial assistance.

Correspondence in relation to any of the above matters may be addressed to the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Albert Prefontaine, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration

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to give further information in regard to the industry at the second hearing of the application.

Asking for a lower duty on harness, Mr. Deachman gave figures to show that 95 per cent. of the Canadian market was supplied by the Canadian manufacturers. He contended that the existing protection much more than offset the advantages enjoyed by foreign manufacturers, and that a duty of 20 per cent. instead of 30 per cent. would still give adequate protection. Opposition to the application was voiced by Hugh Carson and J. P. Dolan, both of Ottawa, on behalf of the Harness Manufacturers' Association. After some discussion, they requested an adjournment to prepare a reply.

An interesting case arose out of the application for the reduction of the duty on smoked salt, made by the Smoked Salt Company of Cincinnati, and used in the curing of fish and meats. It was contended that the present duty prevented the more extensive use of this product by farmers, fishermen and other interests in Canada, and it was also shown that the salt is prepared under secret patented processes which make its manufacture in Canada unlikely in the near future. The hearing was adjourned.

The Tariff Board resumes its sittings on June 14, when a number of new applications will be heard as well as the second hearing on the increase of the schedule of duties on woolens. Special interest attaches to the later case since the manufacturers of Great Britain will be directly represented at the hearing by Geo. H. Woods, of the British Wool Textiles Association, and J. H. C. Hodgson, of the Yorkshire and Bradford Chambers of Commerce. The Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association will be represented by Hon. F. H. Phippen, K.C.

Bell the Gobbler

For several years I have raised turkeys and I find them very interesting and a splendid side line for farm women. I generally save from two to four hens and I find that the feed and care during the winter months have lots to do with the strength of the eggs and I always give my turkeys plenty of warm water in the winter months.

Some of the readers prefer boxes for setting but I always have better luck to set the eggs in a nest on the ground. This I do even when I set the eggs under chicken hens. The moisture from the ground keeps the eggs moist and hatch much easier, while in boxes they often die in the shell from want of moisture.

After hatching I always grease the mother hen with grease and coal oil and dust the poults with some good poultry powder. The feed from the first is generally boiled eggs mixed with green onion tops and curds. I found too much soft bread gave mine white diarrhea.

For those who have trouble with coyotes try getting small bells such as small sheep bells and putting on the mother hen. The coyotes are much afraid of these and when the hen roams off she is easier found.—L.B.

The World's Poultry Congress

Arrangements are now being made by the Manitoba committee on the World's Poultry Congress for inspection and selection of birds to go to the congress, which is being held at Ottawa, from July 27, to August 4, of this year. The exhibits will include chickens, ducks, geese turkeys, pigeons, cage birds and rabbits.

Those who expect to go to the congress should arrange early for accommodation, as all the hotel space in Ottawa has been reserved for delegates from foreign countries.

Manitoba poultry men interested in exhibits, membership, or any other phase of the congress can secure full information from F. B. Hutt, secretary of the provincial committee, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg. Similar information can be had in Saskatchewan from Professor R. K. Baker, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, and in Alberta from J. H. Hare, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

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Life
Insurance

The Man Who Refused

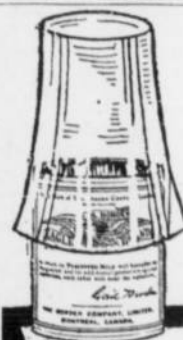
HE refused to take out a monthly income policy in favor of his wife. Instead he borrowed \$1,200 on his straight life policy and took a trip abroad with his wife.

Returning to Canada, he died suddenly just as the boat was entering the harbor.

The widow spent the balance of the insurance he left her before she could decide what to do. She holds the position of housekeeper now, but daily she scans the paper in hope of something better.

The MUTUAL LIFE of Canada
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

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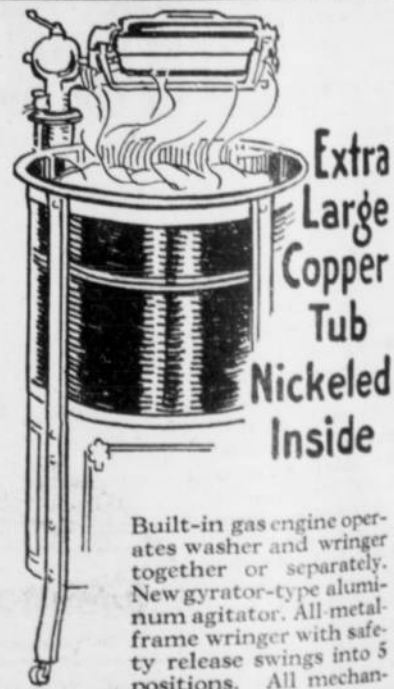


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The Bride's Linens

It pays to purchase good materials—What to look for when buying

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

DEAR to the heart of womankind the world over are beautiful, lustrous linens, but particularly to those who are looking forward to equipping homes of their own. And no wonder, because linens are not only a delight to the eye but are exceedingly serviceable as well. For tablecloths, serviettes, luncheon sets, buffet sets, dresser covers, fine face-towels and tea-towels, linen can't be beaten and if a good quality is purchased it is an excellent investment. When selecting staples it is poor economy to buy cheap materials because they wear out rapidly and soon lose their beauty, while goods of high quality last a life time with care, and retain their attractiveness till worn out.

Of course, in grandmother's day there was no doubt about the quality of household linens because every stage in the spinning and weaving was carried on in the home. Not so, in this generation—in fact, you or I may know little or nothing about the materials we buy over the counter. Instead of being versed in the art of making linens the modern woman must be a skilled buyer and this entails a knowledge of values. Let me repeat, it is the wildest extravagance to invest in low-priced linens. Of course, few people can afford the most expensive goods, but in between there are several grades which wear well and are not exorbitant in price. There's a reason for the high cost of linen. From the time flax is ready for harvesting until it appears in the store, it has gone through a great many processes, many of which must be done by hand because no machinery has yet been invented for doing the work equally well. This adds greatly to the expense. During the war several of the most important flax-growing countries were profoundly upheaved by the conflict, and in consequence the price of linen soared sky high. Added to this was the insistent demand for linen in making airplane wings. Now, however, linen is coming back but the good qualities are never cheap.

Having budgeted your trousseau money to allow for purchasing durable linens, the next step is to buy from a reliable dealer. This is necessary because modern methods of manufacture permit adulterations to be very cleverly concealed. In addition to the service of an honest merchant, trade marks are of assistance in buying. If Blank's linen is known to be durable by all means invest in it, but if it wears badly select something different. A trade name may not indicate the highest quality, but it at least shows that the manufacturer is willing to back up his product.

Watch For Adulterations

Cotton, by reason of its cheapness, is used to adulterate linen, and can now be so completely disguised as to deceive even a homemaker of years' experience. Mercerized cotton, woven in lovely damask patterns that give it the appearance of linen, can easily be taken for "the real thing." Reliable manufacturers state on the label what such cloths are made of and honest salesmen will not allow a customer to be deceived, but it always pays to look for the label yourself. Unprincipled people will sell cotton for linen any day of the week, so beware. Cotton cloths have their place, but no one should have to pay linen prices for them. If your funds are low it may be worth your while to buy this type of cloth for every day use, but in so doing it is well to recognize its disadvantages.



Cotton is a short fuzzy fibre which picks up dirt more quickly than the long smooth linen fibre. This means that a cotton cloth will not stay clean as long as one made of linen. Cotton fails to retain its whiteness like linen and after repeated washing begins to look grey and drab. It does not give up stains as rapidly as linen nor does it lie as flat on the table.

However, if you have to choose between good mercerized cotton and cheap linen, by all means take the former, because low-grade linen is sure to be disappointing. After flax fibres are removed from the stalks they are combed to separate the long durable ones from those that are short. The former are used for the best qualities of damask, while the latter are converted into inferior goods, "all-linen" to be sure, but they wear quickly, soon become sleazy and lose their lustre. On the counter such materials may seem to be of good quality but on the table at home, after several trips to the wash-tub, they are sadly disappointing. Thus you can see that the terms "pure linen" or "all linen" may not be an indication of durability.

Cotton That Looks Like Linen

Unfortunately it is not always possible to distinguish poor material on the counter because its inferiority is frequently concealed by clever methods. In cheap linens the space between the yarns are usually filled with "sizing" which temporarily gives the fabric a substantial appearance. This is lost in the washing very soon and the poor quality becomes evident. This dressing which is very often starch is applied in the form of a paste to the back of the cloth and then is passed over hot rollers. In order to produce the shiny finish so common on linen, the fabric is dampened and "polished" by pressing with heavy heated rollers. Sometimes this is followed by another process that gives the material, whether of cotton or linen, a beautiful sheen. From this meagre description you can see how easy it is to disguise cotton fibres or linen of low grade by methods of finishing.

When buying linen, grasp the material in your hand and if it feels harsh or papery or makes a crackling noise, it is pretty sure to be an inferior quality with plenty of sizing to cover up its short-comings. Linen of good quality is leathery to the touch, pliable and firm in weave. The more threads there are to the square inch the longer it wears. Double damask is a better investment than single damask because it is sturdier, more closely woven and looks better on the table. If you compare cotton and linen of the same weave and thickness you'll find that the linen is decidedly heavier and is cooler and smoother to the touch. Hold linen up to the light and notice its streaky weave, as distinct from cotton which is much more even. Manufacturers wishing to deceive the public, have learned to spin cotton to give this same irregular appearance. If you are buying linen by the yard look at the torn edges and compare them with those of torn cotton. The linen threads are glossy and lie parallel with each other though quite unequal in length. The cotton threads lack lustre and are short, curly and even. It is always a good plan to rub linen vigorously between the fingers and if a fuzz appears on the surface you can be pretty sure it contains cotton or low-grade linen.

In general it is wise to purchase damask with a small pattern because the yarns are bound more frequently than when the design is large.

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Health Services in the Country

It is significant of the possible future trend of thinking in regard to health services that Dr. Murray, president of the Saskatchewan University, should, in his address this year to the graduating students, refer to the prospect of a "system of state medicine," which will make "adequate provision for the needs of our rural communities."

Dr. Murray on that occasion pointed out that "the cities and towns of Saskatchewan are well supplied with excellent surgeons and physicians, but the rural districts are sadly undermanned." He expressed the hope that everything possible would be done to encourage young men and women to prepare themselves for service at home "since they are familiar with conditions and take pride in our province."

The provision of adequate and efficient medical services is a problem which confronts many of the newer and more thinly settled rural communities. To work out a solution to that problem demands the best brains in our universities and in our rural communities. And unless men and women in the country help in that solution, matters will drag along pretty much as they are at the present time.

Last winter at the convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba, a delegate introduced a resolution which in intent asked that the period of time of training for medical students be reduced. The mover of the resolution took the stand that a shorter time of training would mean cheaper doctors, and that in turn would mean that the country would be more likely to be able to retain the medical men who would locate there.

Human life is the most precious commodity in this old world of ours. It is a mere truism to say that it is equally precious in the country as in the town. To go about lowering the standards of those who are to be permitted to serve the sick and ailing in any part of the country is to start wrongly. Anyone who attempts to cure the ill must have the very best that science and practice can give to aid him in his work. The present medical course is a long, hard and expensive one, but no thinking man or woman would ask that medical students go out into the world of health services less well equipped than they now are.

Yet that resolution introduced into Manitoba's farm convention reflects a real need. Medical men have hesitated to go into rural communities because of the uncertainty of being able to make a fair living that would compensate them for the years and the expense of fitting themselves for their work. They are sure of work aplenty, but the collection of money in payment for services rendered, is difficult. Why then should they go a long way from hospitals, adequate laboratory equipment and endure driving over country roads in all kinds of weather if it is possible for them to locate in a town or city?

If any rural community is really earnest in its desire to retain the services of a well trained doctor it will be able to discover some method whereby it can induce him to remain. During the past decade a number of rural municipalities in Manitoba and Saskatchewan have worked out schemes for financing the payment of a doctor's salary. Outstanding instances of this are Craik and Hillsburgh in Saskatchewan. These plans have been so successful that other municipalities are likely to follow the good example set.

Then when the financial means are provided by the people who are to be served the task of the university is to cultivate and develop in the medical students an attitude of mind that will make work in rural communities appeal to them.

An Appetizing Kitchen

The other day I heard a man say to a farm woman "Your kitchen always gives me an appetite," and that set me wondering as to what makes a kitchen appetizing. After thinking about the various kitchens of my acquaintance, I came to the following conclusions. A kitchen to be appetizing must, first and foremost, be clean—not so spotless that you could eat your meals off the floor, but reasonably clean as regards the walls, woodwork, floor and windows. Without a doubt the most serviceable and attractive floor covering is inlaid linoleum of a cheerful pattern that doesn't show every footmark. Printed linoleum comes next and then paint. For the walls nothing can beat paint or sanicle—calsomine and paper are neither serviceable or sanitary in a farm kitchen. A washable surface is absolutely essential because walls that are splashed, sooty or fly specked are far from appetizing. Woodwork ought to be either painted or varnished with a waterproof varnish so that fingermarks can be removed with ease as often as necessary.

Clear window panes are always a delight and have a definite pleasing effect upon the people who look out of them day by day. Fancy hangings, of course, have no place in the kitchen, but there is a definite charm in simple curtains of dyed factory cotton or cheesecloth, checked or striped gingham or colored chambray. A foliage plant or pot of parsley complete the picture.

I think everybody agrees that a well-kept range is a joy to behold. For some types, washing the top with soap and water is enough and for others blacking, regularly applied, does the trick, with whitening used on the shiny parts whenever necessary. In my opinion the most

make a good cross-draught that will carry off cooking smells and steam. This adds a good deal to the comfort not only of the family but of the homemaker herself who perforce must spend many hours daily in her workshop.—Marion Hughes.

In a Prairie Grove

The grove is small. A child of six might count its trees—Balm of Gilead every one. It is a trickle with the voices of content. Rummels of sweet sound flow to me from trees, ground and air. This is an ancestral demesne of innocence.

The Balm of Gilead tip their discs this way and that, so the wind may see they are silvery inside. One, standing half-detached, nods its head sagely. I think it approves of its portrait—in lovely light and shade—which the sun has pencilled on the grass. In another a limb shivers and dips. For a robin is there, an excited robin, who has suddenly surged into fluent song. He seems to rip the air. His body jerks from side to side. I can guess what it is all about. He is custodian of the grove, and he is lauding its charms. No mere perfunctory agent he, with a palm cupped for tips. His enthusiasm is superb. His heart is in the thing.

I sit upon a fallen tree-trunk. No human being is near, no human habitation. I might be the discoverer of the grove. Yet, it is not so. Someone has been here before. For, most mysteriously, a bit of Maltese lace lies limp among the grass. How came it there? It is but a fragment, torn and weather-soiled, yet it appears sophisticated beyond belief in this place of simplicity. Perhaps it has sorely perplexed the little creatures whose days are spent here. Perhaps they have puzzled over its origin, and grieved over its effrontery. At all events, it is a flagrant trespasser.

There! I have scooped a hollow in the mould and buried it. It belongs to oblivion.

As I was digging, a small compact personage went clipping through space, just missing my ear. A careless, haphazard fellow, though dignified by a uniform—a fuzzy affair of black and gold. A member of some guild, no doubt. Truly, warm-appearing wear for our Alberta summer. But when was uniformed being ever known to complain? This one is humming, but its theme is a purple pea-blossom with full halls of honey, a satisfactory sipping spot.

O, here comes another! But no; it is a wasp, his more or less treacherous brother. To be candid I should prefer him to go on his way.

A dragon-fly appears. Red, with wide flimsy wings, he is the inquisitive spirit of the grove. He makes short dashes all about me. Clearly, he is mystified as to the why and the wherefore of my presence. I try to seem unconscious of his scrutiny.

Almost at my feet, someone has hung a web of rare delicacy. It sways gently from green-leaf beams. I did not see the weaver at work. Nor is there sign of him anywhere. Perhaps he is hiding near, watching what his dainty net will snare.

Scurrying in the mould, dodging stalks of grass and flower, are hosts of gardeners. Humble, conservative souls they are. I see many ants, marvels of industry and social aptitude. A lone ladybug, fashionable in her scant, polka-dot gown, ambles past. She swerves away from the lighted torch of the goldenrod. And no wonder. But she creeps beneath the green parasol which a dandelion obligingly holds for her, there to cool off and catch her breath. I more than suspect she is not so young as she was. Can it be she is the identical ladybug someone urged to hurry home to the rescue of her endangered children? A gadding young matron.

Turn to Page 41



[Photo by Dan McCowan]

A path through the grove.

attractive kitchens are those in which pots and pans and other utensils are out of sight—it gives the room a neater appearance. Not everyone will agree with me in that respect. If there is a sink it ought to be kept in a spotless condition, because nothing takes away the appetite so quickly as one that is greasy or stained. The tea towels hanging by the sink should be replaced before they become soiled and the dishcloth should be boiled regularly to keep it in good condition. Pig buckets if kept in the kitchen should be regularly cleaned.

Ventilation too, has a good deal to do with the attractiveness of a kitchen. To be greeted on entering the room, by the odor of cabbage, molasses, salt pork and onion, all jumbled together is enough to take the edge off the keenest appetite. Windows on opposite sides of the kitchen in addition to a door

A Novel Shower

By MARILLA R. WHITMORE

"GIRLS, have you heard that Lois is announcing her engagement tomorrow night?" Margaret Elliot asked of the crowd of girls assembled on her veranda one day in May. "We will have to give her a shower and that is about the twelfth shower in our crowd this year."

"Goodness that is so, and I am so tired of showers," Beth murmured, while the others nodded in approval.

"Most of the crowd are married now and it isn't as much fun giving showers as it used to be," Roberta Stephens remarked. "Oh, there goes Toots Young," waving at a young matron passing. "Let's ask her, she always has such good ideas."

"Another shower is it?" asked Toots. "I read of a shower the other day that might be lots of fun. You say Lois is going on a farm. If that is so we want to make things for her that would be of some use on a farm. You all come over tonight and we will plan something."

Lawn Used as Setting

The shower was a novel affair, something different and furnished no end of amusement to all. Lois had been called in to hear a new record on the eventful evening early in June. She was surprised to be surrounded by a group of laughing girls. She was taken out to the lawn which had been lighted by lanterns made by the girls of white cardboard. These lanterns were square, a heart-shaped piece cut out of each side and a piece of red tissue paper pasted over. A candle inside furnished the light and the lawn appeared to be lighted with glowing red hearts. Lois was blindfolded and led into the centre of a circle of young matrons.

The chairman called the meeting to order, pounding lustily upon the table with an old-fashioned wooden potato masher. The chairman announced that the proposed candidate wished to join the Housewives' Union. Lois in turn was introduced to each member in turn, the Lady of the Rolling Pin, the Lady of the Broom, Lady of the Washboard, of the Scrub-brush, of the Breadmixer were all there, all gowned alike in pretty bungalow aprons and caps to match. There was some objection to the candidate on the grounds that she danced too much, used too much powder and rouge, that she was addicted to the lip-stick; all sorts of amusing objections were made, but finally the initiation was allowed to go forward, each member questioning the candidate as to her ability in turn until finally she was returned to the chairman, who gave her 12 immensely funny rules for "preserving a husband." Then the candidate was dressed in bungalow apron and cap, given a clothes basket which was daintily lined and decorated with cut flowers, and told to take in her washing. Two cupids, with a flower-decked wagon took the basket and ribbon reins were handed to the bride-to-be, and the procession started.

Arrangement of Gifts

Lois was given a prettily-embroidered clothes-pin bag and proceeded to take the hand-made articles from the broad ribbon lines that were strung from hedge to tree. Everything was practical. Dainty to be sure, but everything from wash-clothes to complete sets of towels and bungalow aprons with matching caps. The towels were all initialled.

Refreshments were served on small tables on the lawn, little sisters dressed in white, serving. Everywhere hearts and more hearts were used, the ice cream was in the shape of pink hearts.

The tables were made attractive with pink roses, and the place cards were dainty hand-painted cupids. On the bride's table a handsome doll, dressed as a bride, was the centrepiece.

At a later hour the men came uninvited, but there was ice cream enough to serve all, together with coffee and cake. Dancing, music and laughter whirled away another happy hour or so before the guests left.

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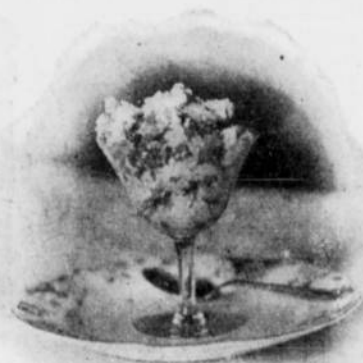
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Western Canada Flour Mills Company Limited

Raisin Recipes

By THE COUNTRY COOK

TIME was when raisins were used only for high days and holidays. We used them in the Christmas cooking and when any special company was expected. Now hundreds and thousands of recipes call for raisins. There are many things that enter into the yearly increasing use of this fruit—the food value, the flavor and moisture they add to cakes, pies and puddings, and last but by no means least, the very convenient and usable form in which they come to us. Not so many years ago raisins had to be seeded by hand; that took time and patience. The raisin seeders that were on the market at the time removed most of the pulp as well as the seeds, so there was nothing for it but to spend hours with a knife splitting those raisins and removing the seeds. Now we have not only seeded raisins, but seedless ones as well, in bulk or clothed in very attractive packages. They are beautifully clean and sanitary and altogether a most satisfactory fruit to work with. Raisins have a high iron content and so are a valuable as well as a pleasing addition to common foods, adding a wholesome sweetening as well as furnishing mineral salts that are needed by our bodies. Children love raisins and a few added to cereal or pudding will often turn an unwanted dish into one that is greatly relished.



Raisin Moonlight makes dainty dessert

Raisin Moonlights

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 T. granulated gelatine | 1/4 tsp. vanilla |
| 2 T. cold water | 12 marshmallows |
| 1 c. milk | 1 c. raisins, plumped |
| 2 egg yolks | 2 slices pineapple |
| 1/4 c. sugar | 1 c. whipping cream |
| 1/4 tsp. salt | |

To plump raisins, cover with cold water and bring to boiling point and boil five minutes. Drain and dry on a towel. Soften gelatine in cold water. Scald milk in double boiler, pour over egg yolks which have been mixed with sugar and salt. Return to double boiler and cook until custard coats the spoon. Remove from fire, add vanilla and softened gelatine and stir until dissolved. Add marshmallows while custard is hot to melt them partially. When cold add fruit and set aside to chill. Serve in sherbet glasses.

Luncheon Dessert

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|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 8 slices sponge cake | 1 c. plumped raisins |
| 1/2 pt. whipping cream | 1/4 tsp. salt |
| 1 c. strawberry preserves | 1 tsp. vanilla |
| | 1 tsp. lemon juice |

To plump raisins, cover with cold water, bring to boiling point and boil five minutes. Drain and dry on a towel. To the whipped cream add the raisins, preserves, salt, vanilla, lemon juice and mix lightly. Serve on slices of sponge cake. This is an excellent way to use up stale cake.

Crumb Cake

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 c. butter | 1 tsp. soda |
| 1 c. sugar | 1 tsp. cloves |
| 2 c. flour | 1 tsp. cinnamon |
| 1 egg | 1/2 c. nuts |
| 1 c. sour milk | 1 c. raisins |

Combine butter, sugar and flour as for pie crust. Take out one cup of this mixture for use later as crumbs. To the remaining part add soda, cinnamon and cloves, with nuts and raisins, beaten egg with milk. Mix thoroughly and put in either a tube or loaf pan. Sprinkle the top with the one cup of crumbs that was saved out. Bake in a moderate oven (300 to 350 degrees Fahr.) for 30 minutes.

Raisin Carrot Pie

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 c. grated raw carrots | 2 eggs, separated |
| 1 c. milk | 1/4 c. sugar |
| 1 T. melted butter | 2 T. sugar, for meringue |
| 1 tsp. cinnamon | 1 c. raisins |
| 1/2 tsp. ginger | |

To chop raisins, heat food chopper in boiling water and put raisins through, using medium cutter. To the beaten egg yolks add the grated carrots, milk, melted butter, spices, sugar and raisins. Pour into a pastry-lined pie tin and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahr.) for 30 minutes, or until firm. Make a meringue of the stiffly-beaten egg whites, sweetened with two tablespoons of granulated sugar, and spread this over the pie. Set in the oven for ten minutes to brown.

Butter-milk Raisin Pie

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| 1 c. butter-milk | 2 eggs |
| 1/2 c. cream | 3/4 c. raisins |
| 1/4 tsp. salt | 1 tsp. cornstarch |
| 3/4 c. sugar | |

Line a pie plate with good pastry and sprinkle the raisins over the bottom of it. Separate the eggs, beat the yolks, add the sugar (less two tablespoons), the salt and cornstarch, then the cream and butter-milk. Mix well and pour over the raisins. Bake in a moderate oven until set. When the pie is partially cooled beat the egg whites and the two tablespoons of sugar well and pile on top of the pie. Bake in a very slow oven until the meringue is set. If the oven is too hot the meringue will be tough.

Raisin Pie

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 3/4 package of seeded raisins | 1 1/2 c. water |
| | 1 c. sugar |
| | Juice 1/2 lemon |
| | 1 T. flour |
| | 2 T. butter |
| | 1 well-beaten egg |
| | Pinch salt |

Put water on raisins, add salt, flour and sugar and cook ten minutes, add the butter and lemon juice and, if liked, a little spice. Bake in two crusts.

Raisin Brand Gingerbread

- | |
|-------------------|
| 1/4 c. shortening |
| 1/2 c. sugar |
| 1 egg |
| 1 c. all-bran |
| 1 1/2 c. flour |
| 1/2 tsp. salt |
| 1 tsp. soda |
| 1/2 tsp. ginger |
| 1 tsp. cinnamon |
| 1/2 c. sour milk |
| 1/2 c. molasses |
| 1/2 c. raisins |

Cream shortening and sugar together. Add the egg, beat well. Add the all-bran. Mix and sift the dry ingredients and add them to the creamed mixture, alternately with the sour milk and molasses. Add raisins. Bake in a moderate oven from 30 to 40 minutes.

Raisin Cereal Muffins

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|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 c. cooked left-over cereal | 1 c. raisins |
| 1 1/2 c. milk | 3 tsp. baking powder |
| 1 egg, well beaten | 1/4 c. sugar |
| 3 c. flour | 2 T. melted butter |
| | 1 tsp. salt |

Mix milk and egg with cereal. Sift flour before measuring, then sift again with the dry ingredients. Add to first mixture. Beat well, then stir in the melted butter. Dredge raisins with a little flour and add. Bake in greased muffin pans for 30 minutes in a moderate oven (350 to 400 degrees Fahr.).

Raisin Puffs

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1/4 c. butter | 1 c. milk |
| 1/4 c. sugar | 1 c. raisins |
| 2 c. flour | 1/2 tsp. lemon extract |
| 2 tsp. baking powder | 1/4 tsp. salt |
| 2 eggs | |

Cream the butter, add the sugar and the well-beaten eggs. Sift the flour and baking powder and one-quarter teaspoon salt, add this alternately with the flour, add the lemon and raisins and steam in cups one hour. Serve with whipped cream to which half a cup of sugar has been added, or hard sauce made with brown or white sugar.

Everyday Raisin Cake

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 2 T. butter | 1 1/2 c. flour |
| 1 c. sugar | 1 1/2 tsp. baking powder |
| 1/2 c. milk | 3/4 c. raisins |
| 1 egg | Grated lemon rind |

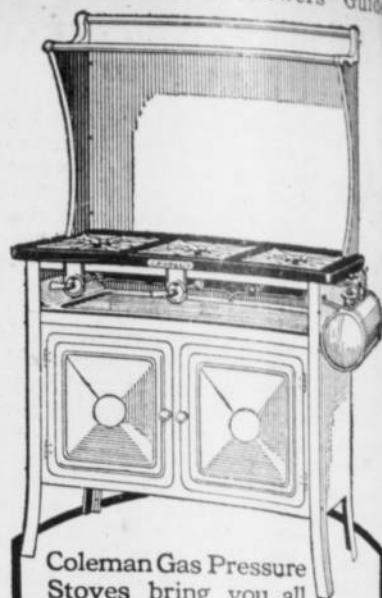
Cream the butter, add the sugar and cream again, add the milk alternately with the flour, beat in the egg and the grated rind of half a lemon. Add the raisins and bake in a moderate oven.

Orange-Raisin Marmalade

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|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 lbs. oranges | 2 lbs. sugar (4 cups) |
| 1 package raisins | 2 T. lemon juice |

Wash and slice oranges very, very thin. Cut into pieces, cover with two quarts water and soak overnight. Cook from one to one and a half hours or until fruit is tender and water reduced to one-third or less. Plump seedless raisins by pouring boiling water over them and letting them stand half an hour in warm place. Pour off water and add raisins and sugar to oranges. Cook quickly, stirring almost continually with a wooden paddle until it is as thick as jam. Add lemon juice if desired and put into sterile glasses. Cover at once with tin or paper and when cool seal with wax, or paper and white of egg.

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The Hired Man in the Home

Contentment and cheerful surroundings help make an efficient worker

By KATHLEEN REDMAN STRANGE

SOMEONE remarked recently on the fact that most of our hired men stayed a long time with us. "We have so much trouble keeping men," this woman said. "I hate having them around, anyway."

Probably that was just the very reason why this particular person was having trouble. She hated to have the men around and showed it, too. She treated them merely as inevitable nuisances, which must be endured at certain seasons of the year, and not at all as fellow human beings entitled to consideration and friendliness.

The average hired man has to be happy and contented in his living conditions on a farm, as well as in his work, to be an efficient worker. Much depends upon the woman of the house in achieving this. If a man does not get an abundance of good, wholesome food; if he cannot relax properly in agreeable surroundings when his day's work is done; if he cannot find pleasure and congeniality with those who are his employers and co-workers, then he is likely to become discontented and dissatisfied and it will usually not be long before he quits.

In the seven years that we have been farming, on a fair scale here in Alberta, many dozens of hired men have passed through our home, some of them staying with us for periods lasting as long as three and more years; others the transient, seasonal help with which our all-the-year-round regular staff of two or three men has to be supplemented during the busy seasons. Naturally enough I feel that this experience of men has taught me some pointers with regard to the best way to keep hired help satisfied and happy.

On the Subject of Food

The age-old adage that the best way to a man's heart is through his stomach, applies very emphatically to men working long hours in the open air at hard, manual tasks. I have found that one of the essential factors, though not the most important, for the smooth running of a large family is to provide ample meals, of wholesome, nourishing food, and, what is most necessary of all, meals served strictly on time. I endeavour to make it a practice that the men never have to wait for a meal. When they come in from the fields, hot, hungry and weary, I always feel that to greet them with an appetising odour does as much toward putting them in good humour as does the pleasant feeling of repletion at the end of the meal. One does not need to serve elaborate meals to men, but one does need to see to it that they are varied, substantial and attractively served. A good cook is indispensable to the farm where several men are employed. Naturally, any farm that can afford to employ one or more men can also afford to employ help for the woman of the house, at any rate during the busy seasons. If you cannot cook well yourself, be sure and hire someone who can.

There is, too, the factor of making the hired men's surroundings as comfortable and attractive as possible. I have long cherished a dream of the model bunk house that we shall one day erect on this farm, equipped, as I intend it to be, with bath tubs and showers and all the modern conveniences that go towards making healthy, happy people. Meanwhile, whatever the accommodation one has to offer the hired men, it is certain that a dollar or so expended on making it attractive means many dollars saved in the end, because well-fed, well-housed workers get through much more work in much less time and with far less effort. I consider it a good plan to provide, if possible, single beds for the men to sleep in. I know of many fastidiously clean fellows who have suffered intolerably through being forced to bunk

with someone whose cleanliness was questionable. Some men, too, cannot get a proper night's rest when sleeping with another person. If you cannot have single beds, endeavour to give your menfolk good comfortable beds with adequate coverings.

Books and magazines are always a welcome addition to the bunk house or men's room and the provision of a table so that they may write their letters or play cards in privacy and comfort.

A Homey Atmosphere

Most important of all, however, do I consider the creating of a real home atmosphere, especially with one's regular staff. If the men are living in the house with you, as ours do most of the year, make them feel really at home in it. I am always very happy in the knowledge that the men who work here, tell us that they feel our house is indeed a "home from home" and that they feel free to take part in our family life without reserve. They never take advantage of this fact but seem to appreciate it wholeheartedly.

We have always endeavored to engage men who are clean, decent fellows as well as good workers. Not more than two or three men of the dozens who have worked here at one time and another have ever left under any but the most pleasant and friendly relations. Differences, there have been aplenty, but they have been friendly differences about various aspects of work and not about living conditions. Some of our hired men, indeed, have been loath to leave at all. With many of them we still keep in friendly touch, especially with the young lads who have more or less made a start here with us, and we are as interested in their progress elsewhere as they are in ours.

Many of our hired men have been newcomers from the Old Country, boys from good homes who have been a welcome addition to our family life and for them I have always tried particularly to create an atmosphere of real welcome so that they would start in to like Canada from the very first rather than perhaps become disappointed and disheartened on account of feeling strange and homesick.

One meets all kinds and conditions of fellows amongst the various men who come and go on a farm, fellows of all stations in life from the self-styled "professional bum" to men from the real professions. We have had school teachers, lawyers, trappers, bootleggers, taxi-drivers, musicians, and many splendid farm-born boys. I have always found that there is nothing lost, and everything gained, by treating them like members of the family rather than merely as "hired help."

Courtesy Helps

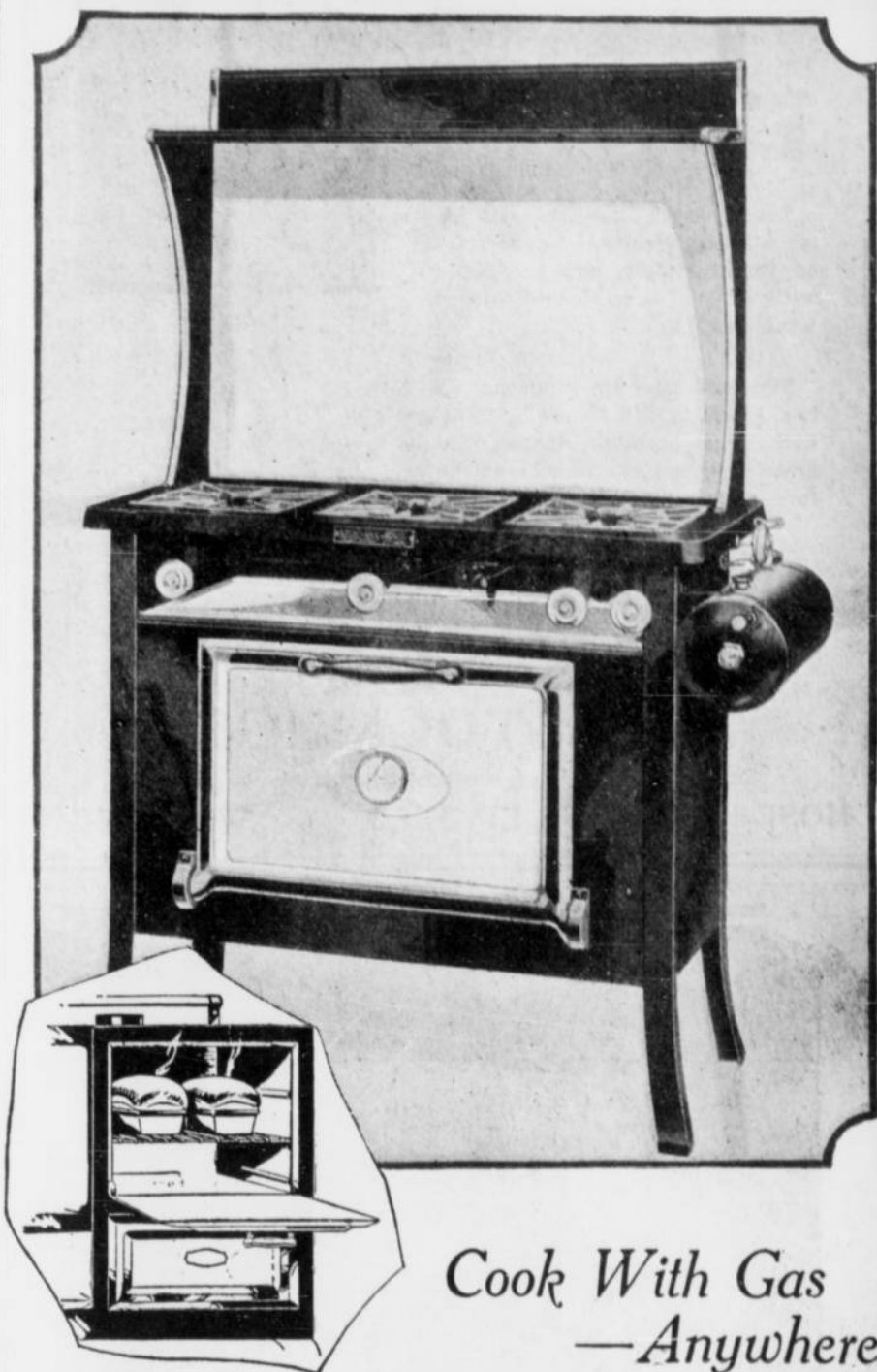
The establishment of friendly relations need not mean a loss of one's dignity as employer. We have never found that "familiarity breeds contempt" because there is never any familiarity. A decent respect is always maintained between employer and employee, and no one has ever yet taken advantage of the fact that he is treated on an equality with the rest of our own family.

I have heard many housewives complain that hired men about the house means a great deal of extra work. So they do, of course. There is that much extra cooking, washing and housework in accordance with the number of men employed, but one does not notice the extra work so very much when the men are happy and contented, because they usually do so much to help—little courtesies that lighten labor for the women of the house, little acts of thoughtfulness and care that make the way easier for everyone.



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Kitchenkooks are made in 16 popular models—from the beautiful white porcelain range, with built-in oven and broiler, to the two-burner plate. No. 855, shown above, is a medium priced three-burner stove with built-in oven.

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"Operation? No! I treated it myself, at home. The swelling receded at once; in three or four weeks there wasn't a sign of the ugly old thing! That awful nervousness and the stifled feeling are gone, too. I'm getting strong again, and doctor says there isn't a trace of goitre now. Oh, but I'm happy and full of pep—look like a new person, don't I?"

What joy and happiness this scientifically successful new medical treatment is bringing to goitre sufferers! Everywhere, hope is expressed that here at last is the one sure remedy for every type and degree of this dread disease. It's so simple and safe that anyone may successfully use it at home. Its results are immediate and lasting, as countless such radiant testimonies prove.

A valuable and authoritative book recently published tells all about it—the causes and prevention of goitre, the symptoms and treatment of its various forms, the experiences of men and women joyously freed and restored to abundant health once more. This book will gladly be sent, free, without obligation of any kind, to anyone interested in this increasingly vital subject. It may come in time to save you from the consequences of this horrible affliction. Its advice followed will relieve suffering from all kinds of goitre; will entirely remove most of them.

You who have goitre, or loved ones threatened with this all too common affliction, send your name and address to the W. T. B. Laboratory, 1111 Sanborn Building, Battle Creek, Michigan, and receive your copy of this invaluable book immediately. Send today.

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Dainty Styles for Summer Wear



No. 3029—Practically Wearable. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 1/4 yards of 40-inch material with 1/2 yard of 40-inch contrasting.

No. 2812—For The Smart Matron. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material with 1/2 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 2956—Jabot Dress. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with 1 yard of 40-inch contrasting.

No. 2804—Afternoon Dress. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 1 yard of 40-inch contrasting.

No. 2819—Afternoon Frock. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches

bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with 2 1/4 yards of 4 1/4-inch ribbon.

No. 3010—Delightfully Girlish. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 1/2 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 2991—For Playtime. The pattern cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. The 4-year size requires 1 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with 1 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 3044—Easy to Make. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1 1/2 yards of 40-inch material.

To order any pattern illustrated, send 15 cents to our Fashion Department. Be sure to state number and size, and write your name plainly. Send 10 cents extra and you will receive a copy of our Spring and Summer Fashion Magazine. It shows smart frocks which are being worn in leading cities. It also contains directions for fancy work designs. Address all orders to FASHION DEPARTMENT, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.



No. 2968—Suitable For Stout Figures. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 2908—Youthful Model. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 3037—Bows Are Fashionable. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 3024—Youthful Interpretation. The pattern cuts in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 40-inch material.

No. 3026—For The Outdoor Girl. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards of 40-inch light material with $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40-inch dark ma-

terial with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 36-inch material for camisole.

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No. 2975—Practical Dress. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 40-inch contrasting.

No. 2901—Novel Waistline. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 2335—Cunning Dress With Bloomers. The pattern cuts in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 32-inch contrasting.

All patterns 15 cents each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

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LASTING BEAUTY
for Every Room

The bright, cheerful beauty of Dominion Linoleum designs excels itself this season. Choosing is a pleasure, for you are sure to find the very thing you want for every room.

Dominion Linoleum "dresses up" the home and saves hours and hours of tiresome scrubbing and sweeping. It is firm, smooth and non-absorbent and wears for years under the hardest usage.

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Made in Canada by Canadians
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Many beautiful designs to choose from for every room. Dominion Linoleum Rugs come in popular sizes at popular prices and need no fastening of any kind. Wear for years and years and will not tear, crack or curl at the edges.

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MAE MURRAY'S Famous Dancing Feet

"I regard a corn as excess baggage . . . as silly as the troubles carried by the Old Man of the Sea."

So writes the lovely Mae Murray of the screen.

"It takes gumption to get rid of some liabilities. But with Blue-jay at the corner drug store, there is no alibi for a corn."

For 27 years Blue-jay has been favored by famous feet as the safe and gentle way to end a corn. And now for 1927, Blue-jay offers several new refinements . . . at no increase in price . . . A dainty creamy-white pad instead of a blue one. A more flexible disc for the hard-to-get-at corn. And a sprightly new package. At all drug stores. For calluses and bunions use Blue-jay Bunion and Callus Plasters.

THE New Blue-jay

THE SAFE AND GENTLE WAY TO END A CORN

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Trees and shrubs make the most profitable crop you could possibly plant—because it increases the value of the other crops as well as the resale value of the property—while the value of the comfort and pleasant living conditions that follow the planting of Trees, Shrubs, Fruits and Flowers, cannot be computed in dollars and cents.

Our representative in your district is a trained Horticulturist who is capable of expertly advising you regarding your planting problems. Write us and we will have him call on you and give you the benefit of his knowledge and experience without obligation.

You are assured that any nursery stock you may order on his recommendation will be of the highest quality, that has proven its hardiness in our 700-acre nursery at Estevan and in thousands of plantings in Western Canada, and bears our guarantee to grow.

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ESTEVAN, SASKATCHEWAN

"BUILT ON SERVICE"

The Microbe Hunters

Continued from Page 3

led a very sober life, who never used brandy nor tobacco and very seldom wine, and my eye chanced to fall on his teeth, which were badly grown over, and that made me ask him when he had last cleaned his mouth. I got for an answer that he had never cleaned his teeth in his whole life."

Away went all thought of his aching eyes. What a zoo of microbes there must be in this old fellow's mouth! He dragged the dirty but virtuous victim of his curiosity into his study—of course there were millions of microbes in that mouth, but what he wanted particularly to tell the Royal Society was that this old man's mouth was a host to a new kind of creature, that slid along among the others, "bending its body in graceful bows like a snake."

All Europe came to know about Leeuwenhoek. Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, journeyed to Delft to pay his respects to him. The Queen of England visited him, to look at the wonders to be seen through the lenses of his microscopes.

The First Isolation of a Microbe

Next in the succession of microbe hunters came Spallanzani, born in northern Italy in 1729. He proved that microbes do not appear spontaneously, and that they can be killed by high temperature. There were antagonists with counter theories, whom Spallanzani confounded by organized experiments. With him bacteriology passed into its experimental stage, and there began the wars of the laboratories. He was the first to segregate a single microbe and watch it propagate by division.

That was an immense advance. There is nothing more interesting in the whole history of microbe hunting than Spallanzani's account of how he accomplished that marvellously ingenious piece of work. Think of the problem! To invent a sure method of getting one animalcule—a few twenty-five thousandths of an inch long—a living microbe, off by itself. It is easy to separate one puppy from a litter, or even a little minnow from its myriads of brothers and sisters. But to separate a microbe from the crowd of microbes in which it is moving about!

Spallanzani solved that problem beautifully, and quite simply. It was a feat that Edison might well be proud of.

It was Spallanzani, as I have noted already, who first saw how microbes are propagated by division. By careful observation he established the fact that in the most favorable conditions, each microbe divides into two about every quarter of an hour. One microbe thus becomes 16 in an hour. The number has risen to 256 by the end of the second hour, to 4,096 by the end of the third, to 65,536 by the end of the fourth, and to 1,048,576 by the end of the fifth. If you will take a pencil and a piece of paper, a couple of minutes figuring will show you that in the most favorable conditions for propagation a single microbe can become in eight hours 11,494,967,296 microbes. But, of course, the most favorable conditions for propagation exist only in a "culture"—that is to say a sterilized broth—in a laboratory, containing only one kind of microbe. In a living body disease microbes have to fight against microbes whose work it is to destroy them—and one such beneficent germ is likewise capable, under perfect conditions for propagation of multiplying itself in eight hours to 11,494,967,296 germs.

Pasteur and Koch

After Spallanzani came a long interval in which there was no progress made in microbe hunting—a long jump into the nineteenth century, to Pasteur's work in studying the effects of bacteriological life in the processes of making sugar, beer, wine, and silk. He connected the presence of microbes with impurities in the air, prophesied the discovery of their role of assassination in tuberculosis, cholera and yellow fever, devised the counter-attack of setting one tribe of microbes to fight another and proved the principle and established the practice of immunity in

The Grain Growers' Guide

the case of anthrax and hydrophobia. Meanwhile his contemporary, Robert Koch, who got away slowly after a bad start, wrought an important achievement by proving by innumerable experiments that one kind of microbes causes a definite disease; and he found that kind in the case of cholera and tuberculosis.

The two great schools of Pasteur and Koch worked in rivalry of each other, and each had its successes by the score in that scientific warfare waged for saving instead of destroying human life. Their victories were both competitive and co-operative. Loeffler, of Koch's school discovered that the bacillus of diphtheria secretes a poison which passes into the body; Roux, of Pasteur's, found the poison; then Ehrlich, of Koch's discovered that trichloride of iodine would kill the bacillus, and that the blood of animals thus cured would give immunity to others, and Roux found in horses an easy and productive source of the serum.

Then came Theobald Smith to condemn the parasite of the tick as the cause of Texas fever, and to trace its obscure transmission; Bruce to prove a similar role of the tsetse fly in the case of the sleeping sickness; Ross, the Englishman, and Grassi, the Italian, to trace malaria to the bite of a mosquito, anopheles claviger; and Walter Reed, in Cuba, to bring home yellow fever to the bite of another mosquito, the stegomyia. Finally with Ehrlich we come through the trial and error method, to the discovery of salvarsan and the cure of syphilis.

The Prophecy of Louis Pasteur

There is plenty of drama in the history of the microbe hunters, which is to be read in many books, one of the most interesting being the book by Dr. Paul de Kruif, entitled, *Microbe Hunters*; another is the *Life of Pasteur*, by Vallery-Radot, of which there is an excellent English translation. Occasionally we have the big stage and a grand spectacular scene. There is the public experiment at Pouilly-le-Fort, in June, 1881, when Pasteur staked his reputation on the vaccination with anthrax of 48 sheep, 24 of whom had been treated for immunity, and the others left to nature, an experiment which came off 100 per cent. perfect. There is the journey across Europe of 19 Russian peasants from Smolensk where they had been bitten by a mad wolf, to the Pasteur Institute at Paris where all but three escaped hydrophobia. There is the meeting of the Physiological Society at Berlin, in 1882 when Koch described his discovery of the bacillus of tuberculosis. There is the funeral of Thuillier, one of Pasteur's men, who died in Alexandria of the cholera he was fighting, with Koch helping to bear the coffin. There is the response of American soldiers to Walter Reed's call for volunteers to be bitten by the mosquito called stegomyia, to test his theory of yellow fever.

Though I have exceeded, I am afraid the bounds allotted to this article, I have only begun to indicate what I have wanted to say. It is that the life stories of the great microbe hunters have no lack of what the advertisements of the "best sellers" call "gripping interest" and "thrills." They make the stories told by many of the writers of novels of adventure seem dull and lifelessly uninteresting. They are the life-stories of men who would rightfully exult as Ronald Ross, who is a poet as well as a microbe hunter, exulted when he wrote:

"I have found thy secret deeds,
O million-murdering death!"

and then he wrote:

"I know that this little thing
A million men will save—
O death, where is thy sting?
Thy victory, O grave!"

I began this article with Pasteur. I should like to end it with the prophecy he made: "It is in the power of man to make parasitic maladies disappear from the face of the globe." With the enthusiastic vehemence which was characteristic of him, he uttered those words when he was himself stricken with disease which he had contracted in his work of fighting disease. Surely it is not a too visionary hope to cherish that some time his prophecy may come true!

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PURE-BRED animals and Silvertowns! One the result of long, careful breeding... the other of over 56 years' experience in making things from rubber.

It's the extra money-saving mileage they give that has won for Silvertowns their priceless reputation. Their unfailing dependability maintains and strengthens it.

And remember—Goodrich Tires are now made in Canada and cost no more than other tires.

Priced to meet every purse at your nearest Goodrich dealer.

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CORD TIRES
"THEY PAY THEIR WAY"

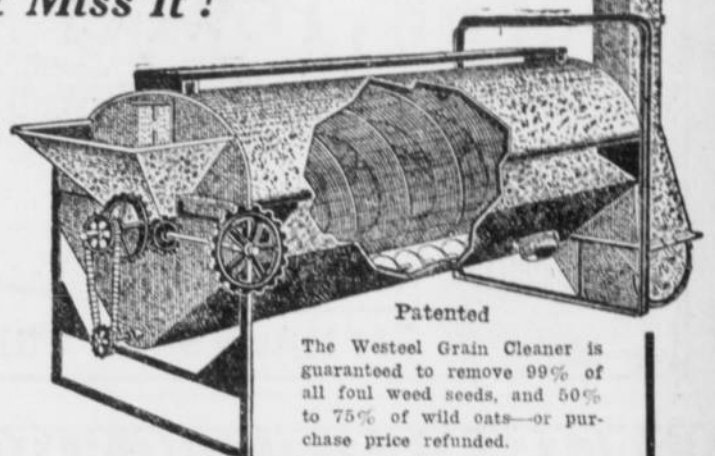
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The WESTEEL Grain Cleaner

The wonderful new invention, which has won the approval of all who have seen it in operation, will be exhibited for your inspection at the following Fairs:

Brandon—July 4th to 9th.
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Saskatoon—July 25th to 30th.
Regina—August 1st to 6th.

As production will be limited this year, you will be well advised to place your order at once to guarantee delivery this fall. If your crops do not prove up, we will hold delivery and suspend collection until next year. We take all the chances. Order today.

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WINNIPEG

Saskatoon Calgary Regina Edmonton Vancouver

REPRINTED FROM THE TORONTO DAILY STAR OF APRIL 6, 1927

QUALITY CANADIAN TWINE BRINGS RUSSIAN BUSINESS

Russian Trade Commissioner Says Standard of German and Dutch Binder Twines Below That of Product of the Dominion

During the past few days the Brantford Cordage Company, Limited, has loaded in the neighborhood of one hundred cars of twine, the equivalent of two trainloads, having a value of well on to half-a-million dollars.

Since the news of the receipt by this company of a million dollar order for Russia, The Star has received enquiries from shareholders as to why it is possible for Canada to sell binder twine in Europe in competition with Holland and Germany and yet both these countries are selling twine in the Dominion. These enquiries were passed on to President C. L. Messecar of the Brantford Cordage Company, who in turn has asked Mr. Louis Kon, manager of the commercial department of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' Trade Delegation in Canada, to answer.

Mr. Kon's reply is as follows:

"First of all, the purchase of binder twine by our organization in Germany and Holland for last year's harvest, although they were satisfactory from the point of view of prices and terms, proved to be very disappointing. The first shipment of your twine—the consummation of which was effected with difficulty and a great desire on our part to develop trade between Canada and the (U.S.S.R.) (which is our task)—proved to be very satisfactory to those users among the peasants of the U.S.S.R. whose lot it was to be supplied with the twine of the Brantford Cordage Company.

"As you know, we are frequently made fun of because, in the U.S.S.R., we are trying by all means to introduce the North American methods of economy and efficiency. The tendency to introduce these methods is being expressed, in addition to other ways, by supplying the population with products that are lasting and save labor—which was not the case with the German and Dutch twine. The tensile strength of these two kinds was below your standard. The smoothness of the twine was not such as that of your twine—causing frequent stoppage of the binders. Once upon a time this was of no consequence in Russia, but it is considered a bad business today in the U.S.S.R. where every effort is being made towards efficiency and saving of money, labor and time.

"The good reputation which the 1925-26 purchases from you established in the U.S.S.R., and

our repeated efforts to increase last year's orders resulted in the purchases we made in 1926-27.

"As to the assumption of those who are enquiring from you, that European manufacturers were not in a position to offer the terms you are offering, it is quite erroneous. As you know, since March 1 of last year our government has been offered credits to the extent of 300 million marks by the German manufacturers with the aid of the German government. Half of those credits extend over 2½ years and half over 4½ years. Up till February 1, 1927, we hardly utilized two-thirds of the credits offered. This may serve as a positive proof that it was not a question of not being able to obtain such terms as we get from you; but our people were prepared to pay a somewhat higher price this year and be satisfied with shorter credit periods than they were offered by Germany, in order to have twine of a better quality.

"Regarding the part purchase which we made on a cash basis, it was in full conformity with our commercial methods. We, the same as anybody else, at times have a certain amount of cash available for purchases. If that available money can be invested in purchases to good advantage, we do so. Besides, there are cases where our financial credits are not quite exhausted, according to plans, and, in such cases, if we can obtain money at an interest which is less than the discount we can get in purchasing for cash, we take advantage of such offers. No doubt, you, yourselves, do the very same thing. When, in purchasing raw materials, you have two alternatives, either to purchase on credit, paying interest on money due, or by paying cash at a discount satisfactory to you, and especially when you can obtain credit from the bank at one or two per cent. less than your discount

for cash purchases, you no doubt take advantage of such an offer. We have done just the same thing when buying the recent tonnage for cash from the Brantford Cordage Company.

"The good quality of the Brantford Cordage Company twine and our efforts to obtain orders are the main reasons for the U.S.S.R. buying over one million dollars' worth of Brantford twine this year."

Yours very faithfully,

LOUIS KON,

Manager Commercial Dept.
Louis Kon/H.K.



The Plant Behind the Product

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF BINDER TWINE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Gold Standard Baking Powder



"Nine Good Cooks
out of every ten
always ask for
Gold Standard"

"IT-RAISES-THE-DOUGH"

LARGEST ALL ELECTRIC HATCHERY In The World!

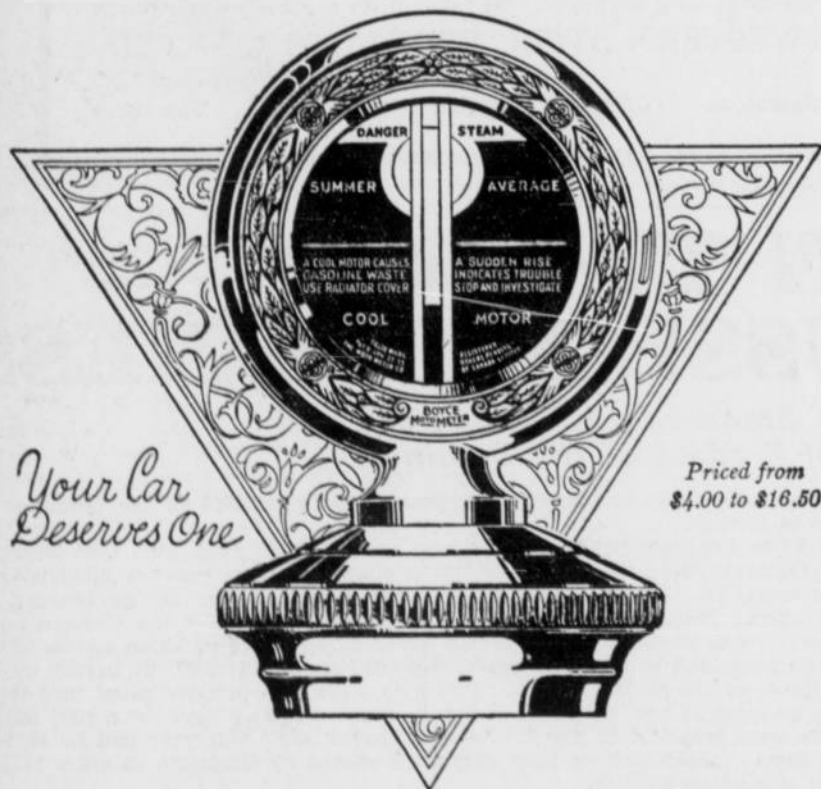
After May 20, and all of June and July delivery. Order direct from this advertisement. The greatest bargain sale of Freeborn Chicks ever offered. Remember Freeborn quality, then note these low prices.

Don't miss this opportunity to get Freeborn, high-producing, best quality chicks at the lowest price ever offered. We have gone the limit on these prices and cannot allow any further reduction on large orders.

	Regular Price	Reduced Price
S.C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns and Anconas	\$12.00 per 100	\$ 9.00
Barred Rocks	14.00 per 100	10.00
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White Wyandottes	15.00 per 100	11.00
Black Minorcas	15.00 per 100	11.00
White and Buff Orpingtons	16.00 per 100	11.00
White Rocks	15.00 per 100	10.00
Light Brahmas and White Minorcas	20.00 per 100	15.00
Heavy mixed	11.00 per 100	8.00
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The purchase of a car represents an investment in so many miles of transportation. Premature wear and costly repair bills caused by overheating naturally cut down this mileage, and you, the owner of the car, stand the losses.

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The BOYCE MOTO METER is a downright utility as a heat indicator, signalling the dangers of overheating fifteen to twenty minutes in advance. It has saved millions of dollars to car owners, and its beauty adds attractiveness to any make of car.

Over 10,000,000 in use.

BOYCE MOTO METER

MADE IN CANADA
FACTORY AT HAMILTON, ONTARIO
MADE IN FIVE FOREIGN FACTORIES

Sawdust and Spangles

Continued from Page 6



Jenny Lind
The Swedish Nightingale

transportation from place to place had been by wagon. Coup perfected the details of loading, unloading and transporting the circus during the night which has since been universally adopted.

Coup retired owing to failing health and in 1880 Barnum concluded arrangements for combination with another circus, of which James A. Bailey, was the chief partner. Shortly afterward the other partners withdrew and the firm became Barnum and Bailey, the Greatest Show on Earth. To the combination Bailey brought great and painstaking executive ability, with the closest attention to every detail of the business. Barnum's chief contribution was his reputation as a showman and his tremendous personality.

The greatest acquisition of the Barnum and Bailey circus was Jumbo, the largest elephant in captivity. Jumbo had long been in the collection of animals at the Zoological Gardens, in Regent's Park, London. Barnum bought him for \$10,000, and a tremendous controversy raged over the sale of what had come to be looked upon as almost a British institution to a Yankee showman. London Fun suggested that the coat of arms be altered, substituting an elephant for the lion and with the motto changed to read "Dieu et mon Jumbo". All this was free advertising for the Greatest Show on Earth, which later was carried to England. It also helped in New York. Barnum told a reporter that in the six weeks after he arrived, Jumbo attracted \$336,000 to the circus in Madison, where it was then pitched. Three years later Jumbo was killed by a shunting engine at St. Thomas, Ontario. His skeleton is in the New York museum.

P. T. Barnum died in 1891, at 80 years of age. He left an estate of over \$4,000,000. He had no sons but provision had already been made for the perpetuation of the name Barnum and Bailey for 50 years from October 26, 1887. In 1907, after Bailey's death, the circus was sold to Ringling Brothers, and it is now known as Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey's Circus.

"Lord" George Sanger

The Prince of English showmen was "Lord" George Sanger. The "Lord" was a self-assumed title. When Buffalo Bill took his Wild West Show to England, he found that something of a burlesque of his performance was being staged by Sanger Brothers' circus. Court proceedings followed. Sanger was reading some legal documents in connection with it. The repetition of "Honorable" William Cody finally got the best of his temper and he burst out, "If he is the Honorable William Cody, I am Lord George Sanger." And Lord George Sanger he was called from that to his dying day.

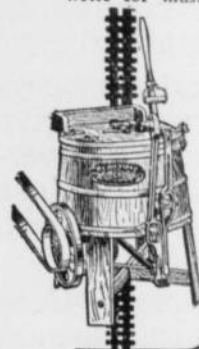
Sanger was the son of a showman. The experiences of the family on the road, as they went from place to place wherever a crowd was gathered, throw a gleam of light on the social conditions

The Playtime

The Playtime Washing Machine is the favorite in many farm homes. Its protected agitator does the washing quickly without harming the clothes.

It is easy running and can be worked by hand power or, without alteration, by engine or electric motor.

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INECTO-Rapid permanently
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of the time. What he terms The Battle of Oxford Road, occurred in 1833, when he was a small boy. The first fair of the year was held at Reading on May-day. A great number of showmen were present. On the third a fair was held at Henley, and as soon as Reading fair was over the showmen packed up and left for Henley with a rush in order to get the best pitching sites. There were two large rival shows in the procession, and when one tried to pass the other on the road a general battle took place, in which tent poles, crow bars, whips and any weapons the contestants could find were brought into play. In the battle a wagon loaded with elephants was turned over and the enraged beasts, mad with fright, rushed madly about, turning over everything in their path. For a miracle no one was killed but several were badly injured, some of them crippled for life. The team attached to the Sanger van ran away, and the van was overturned. It caught fire and the future showman would have been burned alive but that some country people, awakened by the din of battle, came to the rescue and put out the fire.

The Rout of the Chartists

At the Newport fair, a report came just as the showmen were pitching that Chartist colliers, 30,000 strong, were marching on the place. In haste the elder Sanger reloaded his show in the van and took to the road. The marching host passed without molesting them, but when it started in to wreck things in Newport, a company of 24 soldiers, with three rounds of ammunition each, put the 30,000 of them to rout. Sanger's father at once turned the incident to profit. He had a painting made for his peep show of "The Riots at Newport, with an Exact Delineation." In his book George Sanger glories in the fact that he had lived to see nearly everything granted in the way of liberty that the Chartists had asked for.

The police were apparently very helpless in controlling the mobs in those early days. At Lansdown a mob of roughs demolished the property of most of the showmen without interference. The victims had to take matters into their own hands. They organized under the leadership of the elder Sanger, captured the ringleaders, ducked them into a pond and then laid 36 lashes on the bare back of each and everyone of them. A red haired virago, called Carrot Kate, who was one of the prime instigators of the riot, was turned over to the tender mercies of the showmen's wives, and two of the strongest of them administered a sound thrashing.

The first of his successes with a show of his own included some goldfish which Sanger had trained to put their heads in little nooses and draw tiny toy boats about. Small squibs attached to the masts were lighted and the exhibit was heralded as a "Shoal of Trained Fish in their Exhibition of a Naval Engagement." Another successful feature of the show was the famous smoking oyster. It was a plain hoax in which an oyster shell was substituted for a live oyster by sleight of hand. Two rubber tubes and a boy concealed behind the drapery accounted for the puffing. Still another feature was "Suspension by Ether" turn. Anaesthetics were just beginning to revolutionize surgery at the time, and the public was greatly mystified by this new development. Sanger took advantage, as usual, of such an opportunity. He had a light steel frame made which was concealed beneath a small boy's gown. The boy could walk around unhampered by it, but it was so made that when put in a certain position the joints would lock and the frame become rigid. With the usual accompaniments of a waving handkerchief the boy was supposedly put under the influence of ether, the frame was locked and a hidden joint at the elbow was slipped into the top of a pedestal. The boy then appeared to be suspended in a horizontal position, resting only on the point of his elbow on top of the slender pedestal. These three attractions were the main features of what proved to be a very successful show and the money brought in enabled Sanger to start in a small way in the circus business.

The circus was a modest affair at first.

Its chief feature was a trained pony taught to do the ordinary tricks now commonly seen, but which at that time were original. Juggling, rope walking and trick riding rounded out the show, to which the general admission was a penny. When it was half through the hat was passed for additional contributions, a practice known as "nobbing." Bucking horses were added. In his book Sanger pours scorn on the idea that a bucking horse can only be mastered by a cowboy. "Bunkum, my friends—bunkum pure and simple," he exclaims. He then tells at length how to make a good jumping, rearing and bucking horse for "this Buffalo Bill business."

In 1856, when his circus had grown to pretentious proportions, the first Wild West show arrived in England. Among its attractions was a company of Indians. Sanger went to see the show and at once recognized the chief as a negro who had been with him 12 years before. "Ho, ho," he said, "is that how it's done?" With the aid of a detective he had, in half an hour, located and engaged eight negro men and two women in the slums of Liverpool. The ugliest one was made chief of the tribe and with the aid of red ochre, feathers, skins and beads he soon had "as savage a lot of Ojibbways as ever took a scalp." The "savages" soon learned how to whoop and dance. Sanger's conscience never ceased to trouble him for perpetrating this hoax, but he felt that competition had to be met, in the show business as in any other.

In a few years circuses had been built at several cities where shows were kept going continuously. The peep-show boy had developed into a big business man. In 1871, the greatest adventure of all was undertaken. In that year he took over Astleys, in London, the historic English home of the riders of the ring. It had been the ruin of several great showmen but Sanger kept it going for over 20 years. He enlarged and beautified the place. Shortly afterward he arranged a great pageant which took part in the Thanksgiving Progress through London, arranged by Queen Victoria to celebrate the recovery of the Prince of Wales, later King Edward, from a serious illness. This pageant was afterwards reproduced at many places. At Bradford the paid attendance was 80,000 and 96,000 on two successive days.

"The Wolves are Loose"

An incident which illustrated Sanger's sagacity as a showman was the wild wolf scare. A dozen wolves, born in captivity and as tame as dogs, were caged in an old stable. By pre-arrangement a butcher killed an old horse in the stable and the wolves, made good and hungry, were let out of their cage. In short time they were feeding greedily on the carcass. With an eye to the sensational Scotland Yard was notified. A score of policeman rushed to the scene. The cry that the wolves were loose spread like wildfire and soon traffic was blocked by thousands of excited spectators. At the opportune moment Alpine Charlie, the keeper, appeared. He had a tremendous voice and with much adoo "cowed" the "fierce" animals and re-caged them. The next day the prime minister was gravely asked in the House of Commons, "if he knew that wolves had been loose in London, killed a horse and jeopardized the Queen's subjects?" The following week the wolves were put on exhibition and the people flocked in droves to see them and their marvelous tamer. No wonder "Lord" George Sanger felt that he had to take no back seat from P. T. Barnum or any other showman in exciting public curiosity. He says in his book that whenever he felt sad about this little deception of the wolves a liver pill invariably restored his equanimity.

In his old age Sanger severed his connection with the show and retired to an estate. There he wrote his autobiography, recently reprinted by E. P. Dutton and Company. It contains no unkind word for any soul, living or dead. He planned a peaceful ending of a life that was so full of activity, but fate ordered otherwise. In 1911, a man servant, becoming suddenly deranged, battered out the old man's life with a hatchet. In this tragic manner ended the life of one who did so much to interest and amuse the British public over a period of nearly 70 years.



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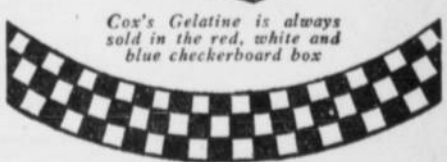
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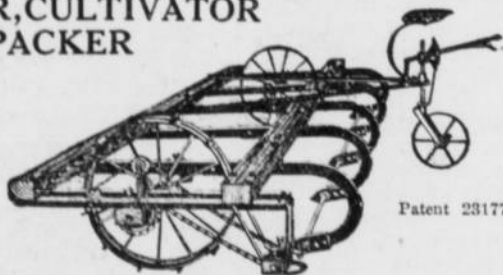
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The Men of Kildonan

Continued from Page 4

the bearer, Chief Matonnabee, is a mighty warrior and a trustworthy guide. He is a proven friend of the Company. He is entitled, therefore, to a piece of tobacco from the Company's servants when he meets them. Signed, William Hillier."

The agent handed the paper back to the grinning savage, and taking a twist of black tobacco from his pocket, cut a substantial piece from it and gave it to the Chippeway. Thereupon the Indian leaned towards the agent, and in an eager, coaxing manner, muttered: "Sparchlay nin. Pich assummin iscootawahpoi" (I am dry. Give me some brandy).

"Cau ween arwayyor" (I have none), replied the agent sternly, shaking his head.

The Indian peered into the stern face of the agent for a moment, and rising to his feet with elaborate dignity, strode swiftly into the darkness.

"He has had enough rum for to-night, —more than enough," exclaimed Miles Macdonell as he watched the retreating Chippeway. "That bullyar Perrault has worked this mischief. The Swampies know better. You had better be taking to your beds, men. I will sit up in case the Chief pays us another visit. He has enough rum in his belly to make him awkward, and not enough to put him to sleep. He'll be back, I'm thinking."

Not liking the Indian's demeanour, we who witnessed his brief pow-wow with the agent had little desire to bed down for the night, and so we filled our pipes and remained with the agent. Sure enough, in less than an hour Matonnabee again visited us. He was mouth-ing English oaths, and his aspect was so alarming that we scarce noticed the comely young squaw that padded silently at his heels. Squinting horribly, the Chippeway turned to the squaw and pointed imperiously to the agent's tent. Without a word, the young squaw started forward; but the agent got quickly to his feet and barred the opening of his tent with his arm. At this stage of the barbaric pantomime, a wild shout brought us all to our feet. Perrault, the swart Metis who ruled the Swampies, bounded into the firelight and proceeded to convulse himself in a wild dance. The Chippeway Chief gazed at the crazed voyageur for a moment, and grunting to his squaw, staggered out into the darkness once more.

Fearing that he might, in his drunken state, attempt some violent retaliation against the agent's inhospitality, I deemed it wise to follow him to his camp. He made stay nor tarry, and once there, collapsed in a heap in the midst of a scene of primitive debauchery. The dying camp fires were surrounded by Chippeways and Swampies far gone in liquor. Indeed the revelry had already reached a point where sheer stupefaction had brought silence. Disgust, not unmixed with pity, filled me as I perceived that the squaws had fallen victims to the rum. They lay around like sacks of meal; one or two, not yet oblivious to their surroundings, caressed our gaudy voyageurs in maudlin fashion.

It was plain that the aborigines were incapable of working mischief that night, so I stole quickly back to our own camp fire. There was action there aplenty, for Perrault, his Metis blood inflamed by rum, was prancing defiantly in front of Captain Macdonell, chanting songs in the French tongue.

"Do you hear me, Perrault?" the infuriated agent was shouting as I stepped into the firelight.

"Oui, I hear you, but I am on de holiday," cried the Metis, snapping his fingers insolently under the agent's nose and leaping into the air with a whoop. Then, setting the feather in his hat, Perrault strutted up and down with a conceited air that in any other man would have struck us as comical. Yet nobody laughed, for Perrault the Metis was a swart fellow, and a bullyar of wide renown.

"Me," he cried, blowing out his chest and slapping it smartly with the flat of

his hand, "I am de grand bullyar. You hear me chantant le coq, eh? Oui, I fight any man,—two, t'ree hour. I keek his face. I choke him with dose han'."

The climax of this curious scene came with startling suddenness. A bulky, bearded figure emerged from a tent nearby and leapt the fire. It was MacCallum Mhor.

"You were speaking?" he said quietly, and breasted the Metis.

"Mon Dieu," gasped the astounded Perrault, and took a step backwards.

Quick as lightning MacCallum Mhor dealt him such a mighty clout on the side of the head that he went reeling into the trees. The strong man of the Strath waited in the firelight, his arms folded across his tremendous chest. He had no need to defend himself. Perrault the Metis got to his feet, cast one amazed look at the hairy and scowling giant who stood waiting there in the firelight behind him, and without more ado, disappeared among the trees. We could follow his progress as he went threshing through the bluff towards the Indian camp.

"A pretty blow, that, MacCallum," cried Miles Macdonell, a look of relief on his face. "That fellow Perrault was at the bottom of all this night's uproar. He'll rue his nonsense in the morning. Rum and the Metis! 'Tis the bad medicine they make, whatever. Still," he added this in a voice of surprising bitterness, "that same has built the Beaver Club at Montreal. Hark!"

Somewhere in the forest beyond the river a wolf sent up his dismal cry. It hung in the flaccid air for a while—unanswered. No other sound broke the intense hush of the wilderness, and at a gesture from the sleepy agent, we sought our beds. In the morning there was no sign of our dusky neighbors of the night, and Perrault the Metis had disappeared. But we were destined to meet the deserter again!

CHAPTER XX

The Accident at the Falls

The warmth of early summer brought discomforts peculiar to the North. Mosquitos and blackflies made their appearance soon after we left Jack Tent River. The stings of these miserable insects were well-nigh unbearable, our blood being susceptible to their poisons. During the daylight hours they hummed persistently about our heads, and we who were tracking or forcing could do but little to fight them off. At night the mosquitos hummed viciously about our sleepy heads, and our sufferings became so acute that Miles Macdonell was obliged to appoint a night watchman whose sole duty it was to keep smoky fires going. By setting these fires round the camp, and keeping green material on them, a pungent smoke hung over the sleepers, and this smoke, though far from pleasant, drove the disturbing insects into the forest. Jack Tent River was conquered in two days. Then came Knee Lake,—and our first serious accident!

It happened in the following manner: Leaving Knee Lake, we came upon a beautiful but daunting scene,—the falls of Trout River. Though but a dozen miles long, it is a tempestuous torrent, and greatly broken up with fierce rapids. The culmination of its disorderly course is the steaming jaw of water that drops sixteen feet into Knee Lake. Our ungainly flotilla took to the steep portage that skirts these roaring falls. Laboriously we dragged the boats over the rocky pathway. Two hundred yards upstream we took to the river again, tracking painfully, for the current was swift and the banks of the river studded with slippery rocks. We had proceeded probably half a mile when another rapid came into view. Miles Macdonell, who sat in the bow of a birch-bark canoe, went ahead to reconnoitre, poking the nose of his little craft under the rocks at the foot of the rapids. Apparently satisfied with his inspection, he drifted downstream to where we held the loaded boats.

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"It's ticklish forcing, men," he announced, waving his arm in the direction of the grumbling rapids. "The water is high. Still, the Company's men never portage here,—either coming or going. See where the water falls over yon rock,—on the left where the spray rises. If we keep the boats in the water, we go straight for that rock. There's a vein of smooth water to the left of that fall,—just enough to let a boat through. It's speedy water, the way the river is, but there's no danger to speak of. Once we get through that channel, we bear off to the right a little to avoid a rock. You'll see it. Once we get past it, we draw in to the bank again and pick our way for a bit through easy water till we get out of the rocks altogether. It's worth the try, for a portage, as you see, is a killer. It's a three-hour job at best. Use the whale-line. Two men will stay in each boat to handle the steering oar. That will keep us from jamming against the wrong side of a rock. Stewart, you are as handy as any with the steering oar. You and my steersman can pilot the boats through. Every other good man will be needed on the whale-line. Now, people, step ashore and let us get the gear unloaded."

"Oh, let me stay in the boat with you, Donald," pleaded Bessie, her eyes bright with excitement. "It will be wonderful to be pulled up, through the rapids."

"It's no place for a girl," I answered in a grave voice (feeling very mature and important with having been chosen to steer the boats).

My lass turned upon me with flashing eyes.

"No place for a girl," she cried. "Think you that I am feared, Donald Stewart? Or are you tired of having me in the boat beside you? I might have known! It's the changeable lad you are. Until this minute nothing would do but I must be at your elbow, and now, when I seek a trifling favor, you are cold and selfish. Well, there are other boats besides yours, Donald Stewart."

My gravity and condescension fled before this onslaught, and I hastily capitulated to Bessie. Whereupon she gave me a strange look, and pressed my hand softly.

The time came for the first forcing. The Swampy and I stood to the steering oar, and Bessie sat quietly in the bow. The whale-line rose out of the water as the trackers, under the commands of the agent, struggled up the rocky river channel. Our heavy boat moved slowly upstream. There was a sudden lurch as we touched the outer edge of the churning water at the first rock, but a twist of the oar steadied our craft, and up we went into the sheltering neck of water that ended the first, and most difficult, lap of our journey. The rest was easy. All we had to do was steady the boat,—and at times offset the current with the steering oar. Yet, leaving the protecting towline out of mind, our progress was thrilling enough, for the savage waters leapt all about us. Miles Macdonell was greatly pleased as we brought the first boat to the bank above the rapids, and we had hastened downstream to repeat our performance.

Once again, with the towline crowded with singing trackers, we slid smartly upstream till we lay under the flat rock that marked the entrance into the broken water. It may have been the over-confidence of the trackers, or our own carelessness at the steering oar, or a sudden grasping sweep of the adjacent rapids,—but whatever it was that caused it, our boat gave a sudden sinking sweep that threw the Swampy violently against me. The boat, answering to the violent motion, rolled quickly on its side, and before any of us could raise a hand or cry out, we were tipped neatly in to the water. When I got my head above the surface I was a good fifty feet below the rock where the accident occurred. I got a glimpse of people running along the bank, but the roar of the water drowned out all other sounds.

It was a lucky thing for me that I had been bred near the sea. I could swim like an otter, and felt no fear of drowning. So, by instinct, I rolled into the swift water and faced upstream.

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Then I saw Bessie, wild-eyed with terror, struggling in the water a few yards from me. Half a dozen strokes took me to her, and with my left hand I grasped the clothes between her shoulders. By this time, however, she had lost control of herself, and she clutched me with desperate hands, so that my head went under. I shook her off, and turning quickly on my back, took her glossy little head between my hands and drew it up on my chest.

"Don't struggle, Bessie," I ordered her sternly, as her hands clawed back at mine. "Lie still, and you are safe."

She lay still then, and I struck out sternly for the shore, backing against the heavy current. It had been a tolerably easy task had I been unhampered, but with Bessie weighing me down I made a feeble showing against the swift water. After a while I lost all track of time, and darkness settled blackly about me. Yet I could feel a cold face between my hands, and I kept my legs going. Several hours passed, and I grew too weary and numb to kick any more, and so, without pain, I sank slowly down into the amber depths of the river. I remembered coming to rest at last on the gravelly bottom, and I remember, too, that it was dimly illuminated by the rays of the sun. No sooner was I settled down on the gravelly bed, however, than I heard harsh, excited voices. I wondered greatly to hear James Sutherland sobbing. Then I was lifted up, very gently, and felt rough hands working over my body. Presently I opened my eyes, to find myself lying on the river bank, with a ring of anxious faces about me. It all came back to me then, and I thought of Bessie and the Swampy.

"Are they safe?" I cried.

"She is safe, thank God," answered her father, pressing my hand.

"And the Swampy? Where is he?" I cried.

"He never rose to the surface, poor fellow," said Miles Macdonell. "His head must have struck a rock when he fell backwards out of the boat. We've searched the river, but his body will be over the falls and in Knee Lake by now. It was the mercy of God that kept you and the girl from following him, for we could do nothing but run along the river and watch you fight your way to the bank. We caught hold of you here, a hundred yards from the Falls, and all sense had left you. We had to force the girl's head from your hands."

Thus the agitated agent talked, while I was carried upstream. Camp was made at the portage, for the accident had unnerved everybody. In vain the river was searched for the body of the Swampy; beyond doubt it had been swept downward over the falls, and into the deep lake beyond.

So a rough cairn was erected on the portage to mark the place where a brave and dutiful Indian met his death, and this done, James Sutherland bade us gather round him while he offered up a prayer for the soul of the unfortunate tracker.

Next morning I was up and about, though I was of little use on the portage, being grievously dizzy with the least exertion. Wherefore, I idled the hours away in Bessie's company, and learned much concerning the love that a lad plants in the heart of a maid. There is little that need be said concerning the remainder of our journey; it was rapid and uneventful. I mind that we hoisted sails and sped swiftly across Holey Lake, a pretty stretch of water with (so the Swampies said) a bottomless hole in its centre, from which strange feature it got its name. Leaving Holey Lake behind us we found ourselves wandering easily through a series of rivulets and small lakes, and fifty miles of this travelling brought us to Eachawaymamus Brook, through the bewildering channels of which we blundered for thirty miles. There was scarce enough water in the reedy streams to float our boats, and ten beaver dams, all in a state of good repair, were encountered. These we opened and closed as we passed along. Our progress through this mysterious marsh was slow and painful, a matter of back-breaking labor without the spice of danger. The Eachawaymamus Brook led us to Hairy Lake, from which we passed into the Sea River arm of

The Grain Growers' Guide the mighty Nelson. We sailed up this swift and determined river, portaged at the roaring falls, and at length, under sail, came into Play Green Lake, twenty-eight days from Fort York. From this tranquil sheet of water we caught our first glimpse of the Company's post at Jack River, and a peaceful and substantial place it proved to be. Little did we think, as we swarmed about its hospitable walls, that it would be a refuge for us in the desperate days that lay ahead of us. From Jack River we set out under sails, down the East shore of Lake Winnipeg, and four days later we entered the gloomy marshes at the mouth of the Red River. On the 20th of June, to the skirling of pipes, we stepped ashore at the Forks!

CHAPTER XXI

Gathering Clouds

Following our arrival at Red River, there came a week of confusion and discomfort, a result of the feeble efforts that were made towards accommodating our numerous families. There is little need to dwell on the irritating hardships of this settling-down period; indeed they were as nothing compared to the things we had endured between the Strath of Kildonan and Red River; it behoves me, rather, to speak, and at length, of the conditions that had already cast a shadow over the settlement.

We soon sensed the black discouragement that sat so heavily on the minds of the settlers who came down to the Red River to meet us. True, there was noisy spontaneity in their welcome. Yet a shrewd observer had surely remarked an underlying note of hysteria in their outcry, the minor quaver that comes from the hearts of sorely-beleaguered people. The most casual eyes could scarce fail to catch the long speculative looks and grave head-shakings of the old people who waited on the outskirts of the press.

Before many days had passed by we had learned, at friendly firesides, that we had come to an unhappy and ungodly place; our new-found friends were constantly pointing up the Red. Up there, by all accounts, was the abode of evil. The Colony extended from Point Douglas northwards along the West bank of the Red for near on to five miles. On Point Douglas itself, in full command of the river, stood Fort Douglas. Here Miles Macdonell established his headquarters. A mile further up the river, on the point where the Assiniboine River empties itself into the Red, stood Fort Gibraltar, the stronghold of the Northwest Company. This sinister place, for so long a citadel of intolerance and destructiveness, has vanished entirely from the face of the earth. The accursed monopolism from which it sprang—the Northwest Company—no longer exists; spawned in selfishness, the creations of the Nor'westers went the way of the selfish. But in the days of their strength, and at the time of which I write this strength was in full display, — the Northwest Company was the most powerful and ruthless combination on this side of the Atlantic Ocean. Montreal was its headquarters, and from there a few cunning and dominating men, made savage and cynical by the success that attended their greed, directed the chief and most prosperous industry between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean. It might be said, in fact, that these iron men of Montreal controlled this immense territory, for while the Hudson's Bay Company had for long penetrated into the prairies, it was, up till the time of which I write, playing second fiddle to the great Montreal combination. The Company of Gentlemen Adventurers did most of their trading in the Hudson Bay territory, encouraging the Indians of the plains to bring their furs and handiwork to the forts on the Bay. The Company's employees were mostly Orkneymen, stalwart, stern, and honourable men who earned, and deservedly, the confidence and respect of the Indians. The Nor'westers had their Western base at Fort William, and from this powerful Fort their bold and unscrupulous French half-breed traders went forth to traffic with the nomadic

June 1, 1927

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tribes of the great unchartered hinter-lands.

The one Company was aggressive and unscrupulous; the other was stolid, and it might be, lackadaisical. Until the Earl of Selkirk took command of the Hudson's Bay Company, there had been little serious friction between the two companies. When the Earl took the reins in his hands, however, he immediately set the spurs to his somnolent Company. The Nor'-westers soon woke up to the fact that the Hudson's Bay Company was asserting itself on the plains.

When, on June 12, 1811, Lord Selkirk became the owner in fee simple of Assiniboia, the Nor'-westers showed their teeth. McGillivray foamed at the mouth as he urged the Nor'-west partners to adopt a policy of unequivocal and decisive opposition to Lord Selkirk. Sir Alexander MacKenzie, to his everlasting discredit, backed McGillivray up. When it became known that the Earl was active in preparing for the establishment of a Colony of agriculturists in the heart of the trading territory, the Nor'-westers declared war on Lord Selkirk and all his works. I, Donald Stewart, declare that to be true, in spite of all the unctuous Commissioners and two-faced officials that ever batted on the public purse of Upper Canada. This war that was hatched by the Northwest Company broke about my head. I was in the furious thick of it, and by the grace of God, I witnessed its ending.

Well, of that the reader will hear enough, and perhaps more than enough, ere this narrative ends.

Miles Macdonell brought the first settlers to the Forks on August 30, 1811, by way of Fort York. A mere handful they were, no more than a baker's dozen in all, and mostly Irishers from Sligo and Killala. Owen Keveny brought out another party in the following year—more rascally redemptioners from Ireland. It was soon after the arrival of the first party that Miles Macdonell, to the roaring of cannon and the flapping of flags, took seizin from William Hillier (who as the Company's Governor in these parts acted the part of feoffee) of the territory of Assiniboia. By all accounts the Captain carried the thing out in all its ancient livery,—and right under the noses of the Nor'-westers at Fort Gibraltar. Captain Macdonell told me that the Nor'-wester's were minded, at that time, to run him and his settlers out of the territory. The Captain thought that they might have done that, too, had they regarded with proper seriousness the brief ceremony, staged there under their walls, that gave Lord Selkirk the corporeal possession of Assiniboia. As it was, they were inclined to treat the whole affair lightly.

The trouble really began during the winter that followed. The settlers had a hard time of that winter, being unskilled in the hunting of buffaloes, and further handicapped for want of horses. The Nor'-westers, on the other hand, were well equipped with horses, and with all the half-breeds at their beck and call, made great slaughter among the buffalo herds, storing up vast quantities of pemmican and conveying the surplus to their outlying brigades. Thus the buffalo herds were driven deep into the plains, where the poor settlers could not follow. So the Nor'-westers and their half-breed friends waxed fat in the land that belonged to Lord Selkirk, while the settlers starved. What food the latter had that winter was purchased at two prices from the Nor'-westers, or imported in insufficient dribbles from York. Miles Macdonell tolerated this scandalous state of affairs as long as he could. His patience and forbearance overcome, he issued the following proclamation early in January:

Whereas the welfare of the families at present forming settlements on the Red River, within the territory of Assiniboia, with those on their way to it, passing the winter at York or Churchill Forts in Hudson's Bay, as also those who are expected to arrive next autumn, renders it a necessary and indispensable part of my duty to provide for their support. In the yet uncultivated state of this country, the ordinary resources derived from the Buffalo, and other wild animals, hunted within

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20.8.1.20. - 9.19 - 4.16.5.5.
- 5.14.7.8.21.15 - 6.18.15 - 13.5

Solve this Puzzle!

\$1500.

CASH

What did Fred Reply?

PRIZES

NOTE—Any person who solves 4 or more words correctly will receive an IMMEDIATE award in addition to any other prize they may win.

The Picture Described

As you can see, in the picture shown Mary and Fred are holding hands, as Marys and Freds have always done. Fred has been whispering sweet nothings to Mary, which prompts Mary to remark: "Beauty is only skin deep." Fred replies—Well, just what does Fred reply that makes Mary smile? There are six words in the reply. Each group of numbers represents a word. Number the Alphabet from A to Z. A is No. 1, B-2, C-3, and so on. The first word is "That"; it is properly spelt. The first letter of the other words is in its proper place but the remaining letters are misplaced. Can you solve Fred's reply?

Rules of Contest

- 1—Use a square sheet of paper and pen and ink; write on one side of paper only.
- 2—Write your name and address on top Right-hand corner (state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss). Write name and date of this newspaper at top left-hand corner. Write your answer in the middle of paper.
- 3—Nothing else should appear on the paper. If you wish to say anything else, use another sheet.
- 4—Employees of ATLANTIC MILLS and their relatives are barred from this contest.
- 5—Only ONE entry will be accepted from a household.

\$1,500 Cash in Prizes

1st Prize	\$1,000 Cash	4th Prize	\$ 25 Cash
2nd Prize	\$ 200 Cash	5 Prizes \$10 ea.	\$50 Cash
3rd Prize	\$ 75 Cash	30 Prizes \$5 ea.	\$150 Cash

Not a Selling Contest

YOU WILL POSITIVELY NOT BE ASKED TO SELL ANYTHING FOR US in order to win any of the Big Cash Prizes offered above. When we receive your entry, we will advise you of the number of points you have gained and ask you to fulfill ONE simple condition. YOU DO NOT OBLIGATE YOURSELF TO DO ANYTHING FOR US BY SENDING IN AN ANSWER TO THIS PUZZLE. Contest closes July 30, 1927. It costs nothing to send in an entry.

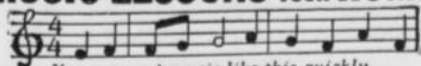
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Our object in holding this Contest and giving prizes amounting to \$1,500 cash is to further advertise our trade name "ATLANTIC-MAID." There are still many communities in Canada where "Atlantic-Maid" goods have not yet been sold. We want to reach those communities and give the people the opportunity of finding out for themselves that the name "Atlantic-Maid" stands for Uniform High Quality combined with Reasonable Prices.

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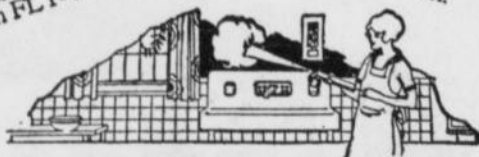
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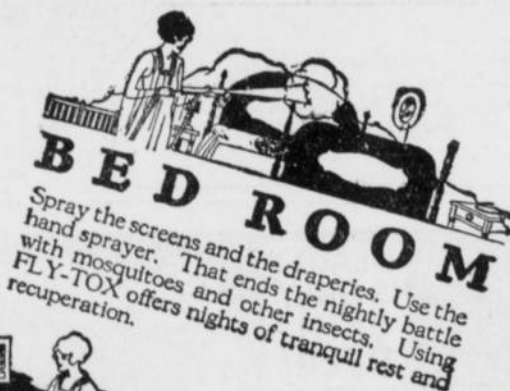
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FLY-TOX offers ease and comfort, and agreeable assurance to the hostess. Nothing to disturb the dinner. No flies soaring about to question cleanliness. The dining room has been sprayed with FLY-TOX.

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Spray the screens and the draperies. Use the hand sprayer. That ends the nightly battle with mosquitoes and other insects. Using FLY-TOX offers nights of tranquil rest and recuperation.

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Fly-Tox was developed at the foremost Scientific Research Institute of its kind in the world

8 oz. 50 cents 16 oz. 75 cents
Trial Sprayer Free.



NURSERY

That FLY-TOX hand sprayer guards little folks against flies and mosquitoes. It defends them from torment. It protects them from the unclean feet and poisonous bite of flies and mosquitoes.

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The Grain Growers' Guide
the territory, are not deemed more than adequate for the requisite supply; wherefore it is hereby ordered that no person trading in furs or provisions within the territory, for the honorable the Hudson's Bay Company, the Northwest Company, or any individual, or unconnected trader or persons whatever, shall take out any provisions, either of flesh, grain or vegetables, procured or raised within the said territory, by water or land carriage, for one twelvemonth from the date hereof; save and except what may be judged necessary for the trading parties at this present time within the territory, to carry them to their respective destinations, and also may on due application to me, obtain license for the same. The provisions procured and raised as above shall be taken for the use of the colony; and that no loss may accrue to the parties concerned, they will be paid for by British bills at the customary rates.

Thus was started what is commonly called the Pemmican War! There are those who argue that Captain Macdonell's proclamation was high-handed, untimely, and unjust, but I am not one of them. The hour for grappling with the Nor'westers had long since struck. The fight had to come. Assiniboia belonged then, as now, to Lord Selkirk; and to him alone! He acquired it by legal process; he took seizure of it before the eyes of the Nor'westers.

Miles Macdonell was no coward. He was the last man to evade an insolent challenge of his authority, especially a challenge that brought so much misery to his charges. Moreover, there was trouble at the American border; the Americans had taken to the rifle. Lord Selkirk himself (so Miles Macdonell told me) had suggested the advisability of the settlers retreating into the plains so as to avoid an attack by American soldiers, who at that time had sent bullets in Michillimackinac. Even William Auld, who had little love for the Northwesters (and less for Miles Macdonell), opined that the Company and the Northwesters might do worse than unite under Captain Macdonell for the purpose of protecting themselves against an American attack. It is a fact, and can so be proven, that Miles Macdonell went to the Nor'westers and explained the need of the embargo. He might better have talked to the moon! The minions of the McGillivray were hungry for trouble.

It started with a brawl at Brandon House. Then the half-breeds, forgetful of the fact that Captain Macdonell had protected their hunting camps from the Sioux, allied themselves with the howling Nor'westers. Numerous seizures of cached pemmican were made; nevertheless it kept coming down the Souris River. Then Duncan Cameron appeared on the scene, in command of some armed half-breeds. He captured Joseph Howse, a Hudson's Bay trader, and locked him up in Fort Gibraltar. On learning of this outrage, Captain Macdonell took control of the river at Fort Douglas with a battery. Angry men, aching for trouble, were gathering at the Forks. Finally "Bras Croche", MacDonald, a brother-in-law of McGillivray, appeared on the scene. He was for a compromise. Miles Macdonell was sympathetic. So, after considerable discussion, the terms of peace were settled upon. These terms, which were duly put on parchment, gave the Northwesters very liberal treatment in the matter of pemmican trading.

And what happened? The Northwesters broke every term of the agreement before it was a month old. The trouble between the Earl and the Northwesters had now reached a malignant stage. Miles Macdonell knew this, sensed the horrible possibilities of the deadlock, and in a moment of despair offered to resign his post. But through all his trials, the Captain had a staunch friend,—Lork Selkirk. In those dark days His Lordship championed his agent against a host of traducers; indeed the nobility of the Earl scintillates all through these dark episodes that preceded the thunderclaps of violence that spilled so much blood in his settlement. In far-away Montreal seven men sat round a table. Mercilessly they scourged the men—Duncan Cam-

eron and Alexander MacDonald—who had compromised with Miles Macdonell at Red River. The terrible McGillivray came near to choking the culprits with his own hands. At last they were sent back to Red River with instructions to exterminate the settlement. How these plotters succeeded I will now tell, for it was at this stage of the drama that the men from Kildonan landed at the Forks.

It remains for me to record, in this place, that the coming of winter forced us to remove to Pembina. A trying journey it was, for there were few horses, and the Indian guides, though friendly, worked their savage humor upon us.

Not to weary the reader, we reached Pembina without mishap, and there, under warm roofs at Fort Daer, we spent a tedious but comfortable winter. In the spring, we returned to our huts at Red River.

To be continued

The Countrywoman

Continued from Page 26

then, a weak old lady now? It may be. Who can say? Not I, for certain.

Those bluebells in that little clump now! I wonder if at night they all set their tiny clappers tinkling for the fairies to come. I wonder.

The air is thin, sparkling, fluid. Its tread is light and exhilarating. Hope holds the heart. Hope vague in direction, but strong. Such sweet scents everywhere. Scents of leaf and petal and stem, distilled in the retorts of the wind.

But there is another scent cutting into my ken. It is familiar, yet disturbing. Indeed it is nothing short of desecration. And it sets me frowning. I turn and see him, the Man of Mirth. He is sprawled upon the grass, not ten feet away. And he is smoking. There is amusement in his gaze. He has been watching me—I do not know how long. Anyway, who cares?—Kathryn Poeklington.

Old Age Pensions

By J. S. Woodsworth, M.P.

Many enquiries are coming in from elderly people as to when the Old Age Pensions Act comes into operation. It may be well that they should know exactly how the matter stands.

The Pensions Act, as recently passed by the federal parliament, simply provides that when any province undertakes to establish old age pensions in accordance with the general scheme, the Dominion government is prepared to give 50 per cent. of the amount required to provide for such pensions. It will be seen that the act is inoperative until the provinces act. Any one province, however, may take advantage of the provisions of the act. Already British Columbia and Manitoba have signified their intention to do so. In Ontario, Mr. Ferguson, according to the press, has signified general approval but so far no definite action has been taken.

Under the scheme, any one to qualify for a pension must be a British subject 70 years of age. He or she must have resided in Canada for 20 years and in the province for five years preceding the date of application. Only those with an income of less than \$365 per year are eligible.

The maximum pension is \$240 per year. This may be supplemented by an outside income up to the amount of \$125 a year, which means that it is possible that a pensioner may have a total income of \$1,000 per day. In the case of man and wife, both of whom are eligible, the income might thus amount to \$730 per year, the pension itself being \$480.

There will undoubtedly be difficulties in the case of those who have lived part of the time in one province and part in another, especially if one of these provinces is not participating in the scheme.

Last year the bill passed the House of Commons but was rejected by the Senate. This year it passed both Houses and is now the law of the land. It requires, however, as we have explained, an acceptance by the province concerned before it becomes operative.

Sudden Demands



on your purse, may be more easily met if you have formed the habit of saving regularly.

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Befriends 3,500 soldiers still in hospital . . . relieves sickness and need in their families . . . cares for the soldier settler . . . provides sheltered employment for the disabled in three Veterans' Workshops.

For the Children

Through Junior Red Cross, has aided 5,000 crippled children and has pledged over 137,000 school children to practice health habits and to serve others.

For the Pioneer

Brings nursing service to those in frontier districts through 39 Outpost Hospitals and Nursing Stations.

For the New Canadian

Welcomes and gives needed attention to immigrant mothers and children at three Seaport Nurseries.

For the Mothers and Daughters

In Home Nursing Classes, has taught principles of nursing, diet and home hygiene to over 12,000 women and girls.

For the Disaster Victim

Is organized to afford prompt relief to sufferers from fire, flood and epidemic.

Since the War, the Red Cross has disbursed over Seven Million Dollars for the Soldiers, Women, Children and Frontier Families of Canada.

About half of this has been spent for disabled soldiers—half in the other services of the Society. The Treasury is almost empty.

\$1,000,000 Needed for Red Cross Work

The Red Cross brings cheer to our disabled warriors and their families. It stimulates the children of Canada to healthy living and good citizenship. It relieves suffering, and brings skilled attention to Canada's frontier districts remote from other aid. Its work is indispensable.

It now appeals to YOU, as a patriotic and humane Canadian citizen, to contribute generously to its need for funds.

Give generously to the

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Send Contributions to your Provincial Red Cross Division or to the National Red Cross Office, 410 Sherbourne St., Toronto 5, Ontario

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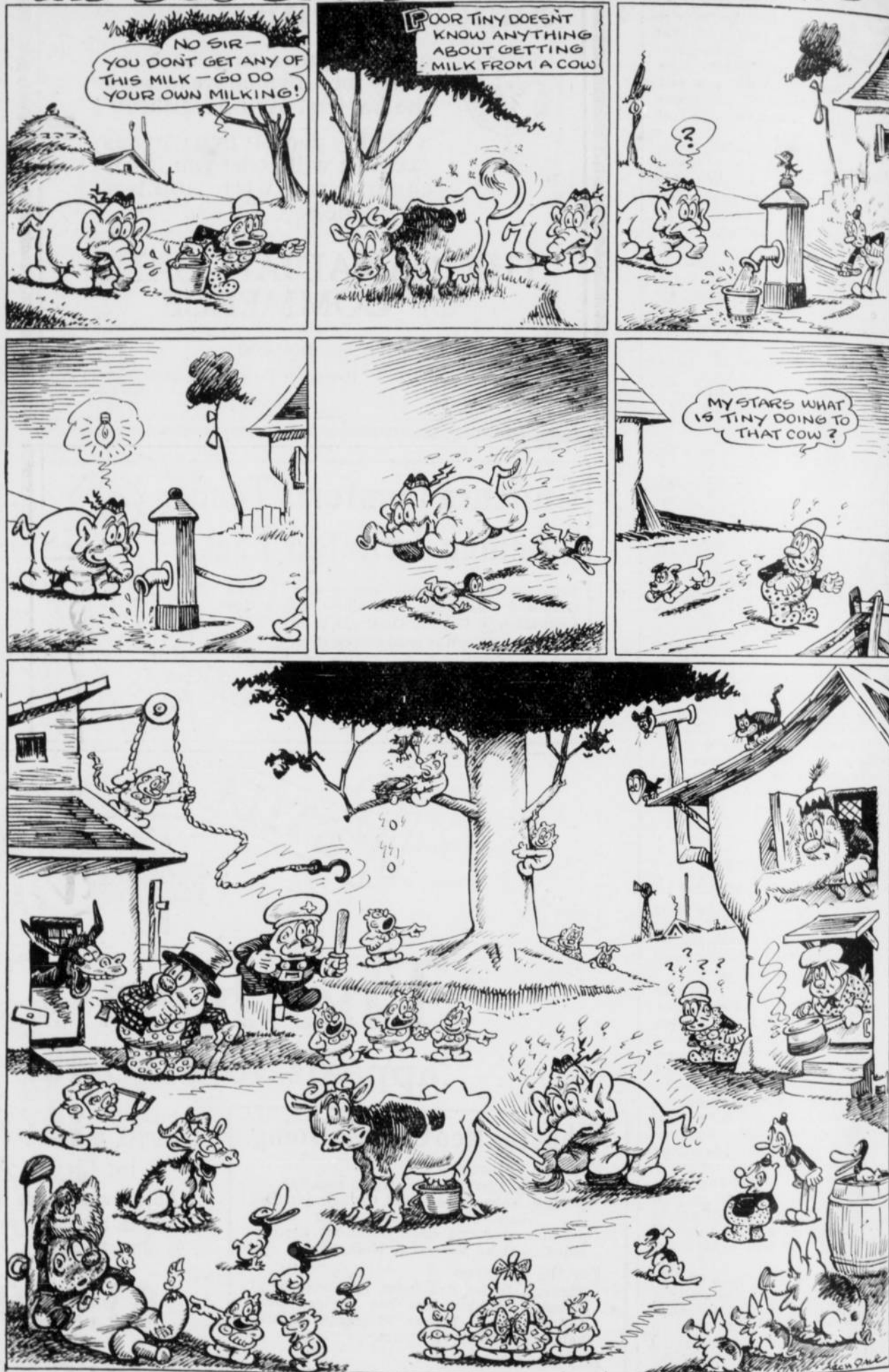
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Advice on Good Sight

Good eyesight is essential to everybody. It enables you to work more efficiently and to get the most enjoyment out of life. Regular care and attention will preserve your sight through life, and prevent a lot of ill health that is the direct effect of eyestrain.

Unlike some organs of the body the eye lends itself very easily to thorough examination. An optometrist, with the aid of his delicate instruments, examines every part and function of the eye without any inconvenience to the person whose eyes he is examining. He often finds defects where they are least expected, and we should be thankful that we can, with his help, forestall the injury which these slight defects may do us in later years. There are few things more pathetic in old age, than failing sight, and in most cases it is due to previous lack of care in not having the eyes examined.

There is no age too young for the first eyesight examination. Young children are just as liable to eye defects as are grown-ups and good eyesight is an absolute necessity during school age.

THE DOO DADS — TINY IS A CITY FELLER**The Doo Dads**

Tiny, the elephant, as you know, is a very greedy fellow. He never gets very far away from the pantry. Nicky took him for a visit to the farm. Tiny didn't want to go at first because he was afraid there wouldn't be enough to eat, but Nicky told him all kinds of tall stories about how all the food in the world comes off farms—told him about great, big strawberry patches, where all he would have to do would be to snuffle along the ground with his trunk and he could have a feast of berries. Told him about cows that gave great, foaming pails of milk pretty near all cream. Before Nicky got half way through with his stories Tiny was eager to be off.

But poor Tiny! When he got to the farm the strawberries were out of sea-

son. Nicky said that milking was such hard work that he wasn't going to spend half an hour milking a cow, so that Tiny could guzzle down a couple of gallons at one draught. He could go and do his own milking. But Tiny doesn't know how to milk. He saw a peaceful old cow chewing her cud and switching the flies. He walked all round her a couple of times but could see no tap where the milk could be turned on.

Tiny gave it up in disgust and walked over to a neighbor's where he saw a little Doo Dad pumping water. Immediately a bright idea struck him. Sure enough the cow had a handle fastened to the end of her spine, and it was about the same size as this wooden stick which made the water spout out.

He ran back as fast as he could, his

mouth watering at the thought of the big drink of sweet, foaming milk that he would get. He found a milk pail and put it under the cow and commenced to pump at her tail. The peaceful old cow didn't know what to make of it. She just stared and stared and stared, thinking Tiny was crazy. All the village of Dooville came to laugh. Tiny is getting warmed up with the hard work of pumping. He had seen the boy at the farm prime the pump to get it started, and he is beginning to wonder if he shouldn't have primed the old cow. But how can you prime a cow. Tiny is just about ready to give up in disgust. He'd better, for Flannelfeet will be after him for cruelty to dumb animals—that is if the little Doo Dad doesn't get the hook into the cop's belt and jerk him up to the roof.

The Bracken Manifesto

Continued from Page 1

government to be responsible for the necessary legislation to make these principles effective, as well as for the enforcement of the laws.

In dealing with the plebiscite on the sale of beer, the conference went on record as approving the statement made by Premier Bracken, as follows:

"The plebiscite, which will be submitted to the electorate at the forthcoming election, refers only to the sale of beer. If the electors express a desire for a change in the method of the sale of beer, the government will prepare legislation to bring it into effect. The decision on the plebiscite will not in any way affect the existing law covering the sale and delivery of hard liquor, and no change in the method of selling hard liquor is now contemplated. If in the light of later experience any change in the present method of sale and delivery of hard liquor should appear desirable the question will be considered then and dealt with on its merits."

This statement is issued to make the position of the government clear and to remove any doubt or misunderstanding which may exist.

More Feed and Better Feed

The long hard winter has brought again a shortage of good feed with which properly to carry the work stock and cattle until a new supply is available. This handicap cuts deeply as spring work is unduly delayed when a full day's work cannot be done by horses weakened by partial starvation. Seeding is late at best, and in many cases will be made later by this handicap. Summerfallowing will be delayed and this always means a loss. Every effort should be made this season to provide against a recurrence of a feed shortage a year hence.

We still depend too much on green feed from oats and on wheat and rye straw for a feed supply. There are other crops that have proven their value and these should be grown more largely. If we have a variety of crops being grown for feed there is less likelihood of a shortage occurring.

Fall rye has come through the winter in splendid condition and will early produce some pasture and hay. For these purposes some should be grown on every farm each year. It can also be used to good advantage for fall pasture by seeding in the early part of July, or half a bushel may be seeded with oats in late May or early June. When the oats are cut the rye frequently gives valuable pasture when other pasture fields are brown and dry.

Wheat often gives better green feed than oats as it stands the dry weather better. There are times when wheat seeded for this purpose promises so well for a grain crop that it is allowed to ripen—a chance being taken that other feed will be found. To prevent this mistake being made a mixture of wheat and oats should be seeded, using from half a bushel to three pecks of each per acre. This makes excellent feed and will be cut for the purpose intended at seeding time.

Corn has not been a universal success, but we have had three poor corn years in succession. (We have had more poor wheat years than that.) Corn has, however, made headway and has proven to be a more dependable crop for feed in the drier areas than any other. Suitable early varieties must be used, and it must be well cultivated here the same as anywhere else. It can be fed off in the field, stored in a trench silo against a time of scarcity and can be used for all classes of stock.

Millet is well worth growing as a catch crop, as in favorable years it returns a good crop of hay greatly relished by cattle. The Siberian and Hungarian are the best varieties. Sorghum and Sudan grass have not been as generally successful as millet but in some years produce an abundant crop. They are, of course, very tender and cannot safely be seeded until June.

Provision for all of these crops can be made this year and at low cost. A few acres of each may prevent the recurrence of a feed shortage next spring. —James Murray, Medicine Hat, Alta.



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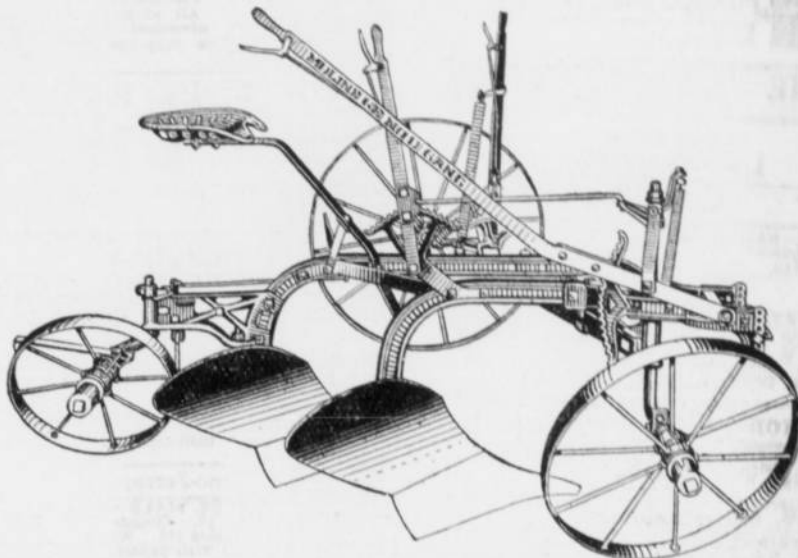
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PUT YOUR AD. ON THE NEXT WINNIPEG BOUND "CHOO CHOO"

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MAN.

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RELIABLE BABY CHICKS
The kind you want. Guaranteed pure-bred utility strain, 100% live arrival. Immediate delivery. The following prices are per 100 chicks:
Leghorns \$14; B.P. Rocks, only: Leghorns \$17; W. Wyandotte, R.I. Reds, Anconas \$19; Orpingtons, dorking, W.P. Rocks \$21; Silverlaced Giant Minorcas \$24; Light Brahma Wyandottes \$24; Chicks that will grow. Brooder, Hatch Eggs, Foods, Supplies, Catalogue. **RELIABLE BIRD CO.**
405 1/2 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. Phone 25 044.

Hambley Electric Chicks
From Manitoba pure bred-to-lay flocks. Hardy free range stock. We have the quality you want. 100 per cent. live delivery.
100 50 25
S.C. White Leghorns \$16.00 \$8.50 \$4.50
Bred-to-lay Barred Rocks 17.00 9.50 5.50
R.I. Reds, Wyandottes 20.00 10.50 5.50
HAMBLEY (Electric) HATCHERY, 49 Morley Ave., Winnipeg

WINDSOR'S QUALITY CHICKS
are giving satisfaction. They live and grow. From choicest bred-to-lay stock and hatched by electricity. Only a few more weeks to get them.
50 100
S.C. White Leghorns \$9.00 \$17.00
Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes 10.00 18.50
and Rhode Island Reds 13.00 25.00
Approved Flock Barred Rocks 13.00 25.00
Order from this Ad. 100 per cent. live delivery guaranteed.
WINDSOR ELECTRIC HATCHERY
1527 Main St., Winnipeg

BABY CHICKS—Strong, vigorous, healthy chicks that grow rapidly and will become heavy layers; hatched from high-grade pure-bred flocks carefully culled for heavy egg production. All leading varieties. Incubators, Brooders, Supplies. Write today for free catalogue. **Winnipeg's Oldest Dependable Hatchery, E. S. MILLER CHICKERIES, 380 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.**

PALMER'S HIGH RECORD WINTER LAYING
pure Tom Barron White Leghorn chicks for June and July delivery at \$14.50 per 100, or \$70 per 500, cannot be approached for value. Should be ordered immediately. T. W. Palmer, R.M.D. No. 4, Victoria, B.C. 11-3

BABY CHICKS—FINEST BRED-TO-LAY
Barred Rocks, university strain, mated with cockerels from best flocks in province, also White Wyandottes, \$15 100, prepaid. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask.

Various
CRYSTAL SPRING POULTRY FARM, MARQUETTE, MAN. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, flock headed by 42-pound husky American sires. First mating, 42-pound sire, 16-18-pound hens, eight eggs, \$5.00. Large Toulouse geese, two pens, unrelated, eggs, 75c each; Mammoth Pekin ducks, eight eggs, \$1.60; Rose Comb, White Wyandottes, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, 15 eggs, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; 100, \$8.00. S.C. White Leghorns, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 100, \$7.00. 10-2
WRITE NOW FOR MY 15th ANNUAL CATALOGUE. This describes one of Canada's largest poultry breeding farms, and gives useful information on feeding poultry, etc. White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Very vigorous, heavy laying strains. "It pays to get the best." L. F. Solly, Lakeview Farm, Westholme, B.C. 9-5

BOOKING ORDERS PURE-BRED TURKEY
eggs, turkeys imported from States and Ontario. Eggs, \$1.00 and 50c, according to mother's size. Second clutch half price. Guild's R. C. Rhode Island Red eggs, \$2.00 per setting of 15. G. Brown, Salsgrub, Man. 7-3

LIVE POULTRY WANTED—HIGHEST PRICES
paid. Quick returns. Write for crates. The Consolidated Packers, Winnipeg.

Anconas
HIGHLY FERTILE EGGS FROM SHEPPARD'S
famous heavy-laying Rose Comb Anconas, \$1.50, 15; \$8.00 100; \$14 for 200; baby chicks, \$18 100. May and June delivery. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man. 8-5

FAMOUS SHEPPARD STRAIN PURE-BRED
Rose Comb Ancona eggs, \$1.00 dozen, \$8.00, 100. Florence McDowell, Griffin, Sask.

Black Langshans
PURE-BRED BLACK LANGSHANS HATCHING
eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$10 per 100. K. Swann, Marquis, Sask. 8-4

Leghorns
BRED FOR PRODUCTION—S. C. WHITE
Leghorn eggs, \$1.00 per 15; chicks, 14c. Special pen by pedigree exhibition cockerel, dam laid 330 25-ounce eggs in two years, \$1.50 per 15; chicks, 20c. Jas. Dykes, Creelman, Sask. 11-3

PURE-BRED DARK BROWN ROSE COMB
Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 15; \$7.00 100. Choice Ontario cockerels heading flock. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 8-5

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,
per setting 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00. C. H. Spence, Carnduff, Sask. 7-5

HATCHING EGGS, TOM BARRON SINGLE
Comb White Leghorns, \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 6-6

THE BIG ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS—
Eggs, \$6.50 per 100; baby chicks, \$18; breeding hens, \$1.25. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 11-3

LARGE BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE
Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 fifteen; \$3.00 thirty; \$5.00 hundred. E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask.

Minorcas
PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA
eggs, \$2.00 per 15; 75% fertility guaranteed. Sweepstakes winners, Neepawa Poultry Show, Benjamin Reboenberien, Strathclair, Man. 7-6

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB MINORCA COCK-
erels, \$2.00. Eggs, \$1.25 15. R. Briggs, Grenfell, Sask. 7-3

SELLING—SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA
eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. Geo. S. Smith, Box 301, Moose Jaw, Sask. 10-3

Orpingtons
SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON
hatching eggs, from first-class breeding stock, \$1.50 per 15 eggs; \$5.00 100. Wm. Coleman, Vancouver, Sask.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING
eggs, 15, \$1.50; incubator lots, over 12 dozen, \$1.00 dozen. Mrs. Walter Dales, Sperling, Man.

BRED-TO-LAY BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS,
15, \$1.25; 100, \$5.00. Alex. Burns, Dake, Sask. 10-3

POULTRY

Plymouth Rocks

REDUCED PRICES FOR BALANCE OF
season—Hatching eggs, from pure-bred Barred Rocks (dark mating), approved flock, good barring. Price, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$3.00; 50, \$4.00. Wm. Buttar, Zealandia, Sask.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—RINGLET BARRED
Rocks, descendants from a world's champion layer, \$1.00 per setting of 15. J. J. Rehill, R.R. No. 1, Hanna, Alta.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK HATCHING
eggs, from pen selected by Federal Government grader, \$8.00 per 100, and \$2.00 per setting of 15. I. H. Christians, Red Willow, Alta. 9-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, GOVERNMENT
approved, great winter layers. Eggs, reduced price, 6 cents each. Arthur Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 7-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING
eggs, winter layers, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00. Mrs. W. Vankoughnet, Carman, Man. 7-5

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-
lay strain, good winter layers, 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. John S. Murray, Graysville, Man. 8-5

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM
government selected heavy-laying strains, \$2.00 15; \$8.00 100. D. Campbell, Rolsevain, Man. 8-4

PURE BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS,
bred-to-lay strain, \$1.50 for 15; \$8.00 100. J. Patterson, Hearne, Sask. 8-4

HATCHING EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY
pure-bred Barred Rocks, heavy layers, \$2.00 for 15. Wm. Davis, Bechar, Sask. 9-4

BARRED ROCK YEARLING HENS, REAL
good layers, \$2.00 each. G. Brown, Salsgrub, Man. 10-3

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED,
as previously advertised. Eggs, 20c each. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 11-2

BARRED ROCKS—PURE ONTARIO AGRI-
cultural College birds. Yearling hens at half price. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 11-2

Poultry Supplies

"SURE DEATH" RIDES HENS OF LICE AND
does it cleanly and effectively without dusting or handling birds. Not only does it destroy lice and mites, but it keeps the flock clean and healthy and increases egg production. Just drop one "Sure Death Tablet" in each gallon of drinking water or milk and all vermin disappear. Does not affect flesh or fertility of eggs. Generous package containing treatment for six or eight months for the average flock, \$1.00, postpaid. Valuable bulletins on poultry diseases and feeding problems free with order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Agents wanted. **Erindale Poultry Farm, Route 6, Port Credit, Ontario. 11-5**

Rhode Island Reds

MAC'S S. C. REDS AGAIN WIN—BRANDON,
first cock, all second prizes best pair. Hatching eggs securely packed, from dark red, long bodied, birds, bred with short legs for early maturity and eggs, 30 for \$5.00. Farm flock average per bird last year, 180 eggs. Real red baby chicks, 25 for \$5.00. Six choice yearling pullets and eight-pound male, \$15. Fifteen years' experience with reds. Write Hugh MacDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man. 10-3

ROSE COMB REDS—THREE WINNERS, SAS-
katoon, 1927. Hatching eggs, from prize-winning and heavy-laying stock, \$2.00 per 15. Arthur J. Smith, Tessler, Sask. 7-5

HATCHING EGGS, FROM HEAVY LAYING
prize-winning flock of R. C. Reds, at \$1.00 per 15; best at \$2.00; six matings; descriptive list free. E. Blash, Bechar, Sask. 9-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM HEAVY LAY-
ing strain, Single Comb Rhode Island Red stock, \$1.00 per setting of 13; in lots of five or more, 75c. Miller and Clemmons, Rockyford, Alta. 10-2

EGGS—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS,
pure-bred, good color, heavy-laying strain, \$1.50 per setting; \$2.50 per 30. Mrs. R. Kirkpatrick, Moosomin, Sask. 7-3

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, LARGE, DARK,
prize-winning stock, \$2.00 15, \$3.50 30. C. Deer, Canora, Sask. 9-5

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND EGGS, \$8.00
per 100; setting, \$1.50. Heavy laying strain, A. Robblee, Cayley, Alta. 7-5

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

LOST—THREE TOULOUSE AND THREE
African geese. Went down Sturgeon River into Saskatchewan River. Notify Eva Williams, Gibbons, Alta. Reward.

EGGS, 40c.; CHICKS, 75c. FROM 50 HEAVY
pure Bronze turkeys; \$25 orders prepaid. Manchester, Grainer, Alta. 7-5

LARGE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, EIGHT, \$1.75,
Mrs. Kelly, Marquette, Man. 10-3

POULTRY

Wyandottes

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-
dottes, Martin's famous Royal-Woreas strain. Hatching eggs, from pens headed by cocks and cockerels whose sire and dams were winners at Madison Square Gardens, New York, and Kansas City. Heavy winter layers, \$2.50, 15; \$8.00, 45; \$10, 100; \$18, 200. K. A. Lauridsen, Canora, Sask. 9-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH-
ing eggs; hens, Martin's high egg strain, mated to Martin and British Columbia R.O.P. cockerels; \$7.00 for 120; \$3.75 for 60; \$1.50, 15. Victor Fels, Grivins, Sask. 9-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,
Martin strain, pen No. 1 mated to \$20 rooster. Martin's own breeding, \$2.50 per setting; Pen No. 2, \$1.50. Chas. Bell, Tessler, Sask. 9-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, UNIVER-
sity and Experimental Farm strains, \$1.75 15, delivered your post office, Sask. Thos. Hutton, Bagley, Sask. 8-5

BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH-
ing eggs, from government approved flock, \$2.00 per setting, \$8.00 per 100. Write for prices on baby chicks. Joe Grant, Pipestone, Man. 6-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,
from government selected flock, Martin strain, heavy layers, \$2.00 for 15. H. Elmes, Creelman, Sask. 7-5

MARTIN AND UNIVERSITY RECORD PER-
formance White Wyandottes, \$1.00 setting; \$5.00 100. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alta. 7-5

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE
eggs, \$1.25 15. Mrs. W. Widdowson, Paynton, Sask. 9-3

SILVER - LACED WYANDOTTE HATCHING
eggs, \$2.00 for 15. Bert Perrin, Spy Hill, Sask. 8-4

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Sale or Rent

NO PAYMENTS, NO INTEREST FOR FIVE
years. 20,000 acres of fertile outcrop soil. Dairying, fruit, diversified farming; ample rainfall; mild climate; good markets; four railroads, near Spokane. Wood, water plentiful. Low prices. 15 years Humbird Lumber Co., Box 11, Sandpoint, Idaho. 9-2

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COM-
pany's land settlement plan offers unequalled opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long-term contract. Write for free descriptive booklet, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Department of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 5tf

WELL IMPROVED 1,040-ACRE FARM, 16
miles from Winnipeg, one mile from town, school, church, etc.; nearly all cultivated and fenced; good water, two houses, two barns, granary, hen house, etc. A \$50 per acre farm at \$30 per acre. Small clear farm taken in part payment. Write Walch Lands Ltd., Winnipeg. 11-5

480 ACRES, NEAR CITY, SCHOOL, GRAVEL
road, fully equipped, buildings cost \$15,000. Sacrifice, \$42 acre, reasonable cash payment. Number of others. Exchanges arranged. W. J. Schadek & Co. Ltd., 311 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg. 11-5

HALF-SECTION, SEVEN MILES OUT, ALL
fenced, 40 acres broken, house, stables, tree range and wood, \$10 acre; \$300 cash, balance arranged. Also half, 110 acres broken, \$20 acre; \$500 cash. James Enright, Invermay, Sask. 9-5

NOTHING DOWN, NOTHING TO PAY FOR
ten years, except taxes and annual interest—160 acres sheep or general farming, stump land, also smaller tracts, near Vancouver, British Columbia. Reynolds, 1245 State St., Bellingham, Wash. 10-5

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTI-
culars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL IMPROVED SECTIONS,
half-sections, quarter-sections, also unimproved lands, Carrot River Valley. Buxton Land Co., Tisdale, Sask. 11-5

LAND BUYERS' GUIDE DESCRIBES HUN-
dreds of select farm homes at bargain prices. Write for free copy before buying. 445 Main St., Winnipeg. 10-5

SELLING—S.E. 1/4 18-48-4, WEST 4 MER.,
\$1,000, half cash. R. Timmons, Carnduff, Sask. 8-5

SMALL AND LARGE FARMS FOR SALE.
Terms to suit buyer. Manitoba Lands Company, 502 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

Farm Lands Wanted

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR
cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb. 1f

CASH BUYERS WANT FARMS. OWNERS
write J. Hargrave, 120 Curry Bldg., Winnipeg. 27-5

The Cheerful Plowman

By Edw. J. Tuft



Herbie, the Sportsman

'Tis the last swim of summer we're having today, young Herbie and I in a sportsmanlike way, for the wind from the south is still balmy at times and the wind from the north is at rest from its crimes. That boy is a sportsman of the truest of steel, a give-and-take fellow who likes a square deal. Says he: "This is bully!" Then, "Ho, for a race! I'll give you the lead and I'll set you the pace! Be ready to start when I count up to three! We'll swim to that shore and we'll land at the tree!" Of course he outwinds me, for I have grown stale, while he is as lithe as a garter-snake's tail; he lands at the tree with a glorious roar while I am still puffing a furlong from shore. Yes, Herbie's a sportsman, he's filled with a zest and likes the keen thrill of a game or a test; he likes to outdistance, out-gallop, out-ride, out-frolic, out-travel, out-wrestle, out-glide, out-swim, and out-box, and out-dive, and out-run—in out-doing others he garners in fun! And, fair? Say, by golly, he's honest as gold, as straight as the sportsman who's forty years old, and I know if he won by a fluke or a slip that would take all the fun from the race or the trip! Yes, sportsman is Herbie, true metalled and square, determined, and honest, and fearless, and fair; 'tis the last swim of summer we're having today, young Herbie and I in a sportsmanlike way!

FARM LANDS Continued

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND
for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 10-4
WANTED—A GOOD MIXED FARM. ALBERT
Alm, Cabri, Sask. 10-3

Seeds and Nursery Stock

Various

WRITE FOR 50 PACKETS OF SEEDS AND
500-bargain catalog now. Novelties, St. Zacharie, Que. 1-13

Wheat

RENFREW WHEAT, 97% GERMINATION,
absolutely pure and clean, certificate 667330, two years' increase 1,000%, \$2.00 bushel; over ten discounted; bags extra. Paul Richmond, Hardisty, Alta. 7-5

Oats

FOR SALE—TWO CARS 3 C.W. OATS, 87c.,
f.o.b. shipping point. Apply Box 51, or phone 159, Kerrobert, Sask.

SEED OATS—2,500 BUSHELS VICTORY, 1,300
bushels Banner. Charles Oscar Bedson, Fenner, Alta. 5-8

Flax

CROWN FLAX, FROM REGISTERED SEED
on breaking, no moisture, \$2.25 per bushel, sacked. D. R. Easter, Lethbridge, Alta.

Spelt

WANTED—15 BUSHELS SPELT FOR SEED.
Walter Jacobson, Oak Bluff, Man.

Grass Seed

ALBERTA GRIMM ALFALFA SEED

ALFALFA will make you money if the right seed is used. Why plant Eastern or Southern seed of inferior hardiness when you can purchase **ALBERTA GROWN GRIMM** of known hardiness direct from the growers for less money? **GRIMM ALFALFA SEED GROWERS' ASS'N.** BROOKS, ALBERTA

SELLING—RECLEANED WESTERN RYE
grass seed, No. 1, government grade, germination 98%, sacked, seven cents per pound. James McKelvey, Holmfield, Man. 6-3

TIMOTHY SEED, FREE FROM NOXIOUS
weed seeds, hardy No. 1 of Peace River origin, at nine dollars per 100. Robert Cochrane, Grande Prairie, Alta. 9-5

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER,
scarified, government tested for purity, and germination O.K., \$10 100 pounds, bagged. Anley Smith, Carroll, Man.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-
ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, ALSO
sweet clover, at \$10 per 100 pounds. Green Hill Nursery, Dalesboro, Sask. 10-2

BROME GRASS SEED, RECLEANED, SACKED,
f.o.b. 9 cents per pound. Henry Lyons, Lac Ver, Sask. 10-2

BROME GRASS SEED, CERTIFICATE 56-6164,
grade 1, no noxious weeds, 10c. pound, sacks included. R. Ottewill, Arcola, Sask. 10-2

BROME SEED, CLEANED AND SACKED,
nine cents per pound. J. L. Dinmore, Colgate, Sask. 9-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT
grade No. 1, germination 98%, 7c. pound, sacks free. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—RYE GRASS SEED, 7c. POUND,
bagged. A. McPherson, Waseca, Sask. 9-3

NURSERY STOCK

STRAWBERRIES SOLD OUT FOR THIS

SPRING

Native Thorn Hedge

Rabbit proof or stock proof. Enclose stamped envelope for free information.

H. HASSARD, MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

HACK'S NURSERIES.

264 ELLICE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

Penny roots, pink, white, red, 50 cents each. Bleeding Hearts, 35 cents per root. Pansy plants, 45 cents dozen. Write for our price list.

STRAWBERRIES, JUNE BEARING, \$2.50 100,
Rhubarb roots, strawberry, \$3.00 25. Red currants, black currants, winter onions, \$2.00 25. Gooseberry roots, \$3.00 dozen. Willow and poplar cuttings, 75c. 100. Caragana cuttings, \$2.00 100. Virginia creepers, 10c. Horseradish, \$2.00 50. Postpaid. Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 7-4

HARDY EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY
plants: Mastodon, 100, \$6.50; 10, \$1.00; Champion, 100, \$5.00; 15, \$1.00; best June-bearing Burrill, 100, \$2.50. English mint, dozen, 50c. All postpaid. We sell fruit July till freeze-up. Pittman, Wauchope, Sask.

FOR SALE—STRAWBERRIES, PROGRESSIVE
Everbearing, best variety grown. Price for remainder of season, \$2.00 per 100, delivered. Extra strong plants and safe delivery guaranteed. Wheelans, Fort Langley, B.C.

RASPBERRIES—HERBERT, HARDY, HEAVY
bearers, 50 for \$2.00; 100 for \$3.50; Sunbeams, 100 for \$2.00. Strawberry rhubarb roots, 20c. W. R. Dowse & Sons, R.R. Box 312, Winnipeg. 9-3

SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS,
100, \$2.25. Raspberry canes, 100, \$3.00. Black currant, winter onions, rhubarb roots, 10c. each. Russian poplar willow cuttings, 75c. 100. Postpaid. C. H. Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 7-5

GUIDE TO OUTSIDE ENTERPRISES, 25c.
posted. Strawberries, 100, \$1.25; 500, \$5.00 until June 15. Everbearing, \$2.25. Chinchillas, Batons, eggs. Catalogue free. Chas. Provan, Fort Langley, B.C. 6-9

PLANTS—TOMATO, CABBAGE, CELERY AND
all kinds of finest strains of bedding plants. Write now for prices. Phone 80. Greenhouses, Wolsley, Sask. 9-3

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY
plants and everbearing raspberry canes, each, \$4.50 100, express paid. Mrs. Joseph Ruston, Cypress River, Man. 9-3

DUNLAP STRAWBERRIES, HARDY, YOUNG,
productive plants, \$2.00 100, postpaid. Alvy Dickey, Crandall, Man. 9-3

GLADIOLI—TEN LARGE BULBS, NAMED,
all different, 50 cents postpaid. William Wright, Box 7, Vernon, B.C. 6-6

STRAWBERRY RHUBARB, SIX ROOTS, \$1.00,
postpaid any address. Box 65, East Kildonan, Man.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAW-
berries, \$3.00 100. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta.

FARM MACHINERY

Autos, Parts and Repairs

"DUPLEX" THE NEW THREE-WAY PISTON RING

A specially designed one-piece ring with inner spring, that fills over-wide grooves, and is guaranteed to stop oil pumping and save re-grinding. Under 4-inch, 75c. Easy to install. Write PHILLIPS MOTOR PARTS CO. (Formerly Three-Way Piston Ring Co.) 284 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg

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NEW AND USED AUTO PARTS FOR ALL makes of cars. Second-hand tires, engines, gears, radiators, Lodies, etc. Country orders given prompt attention. G. & J. Auto Wrecking Co., 910 Main St., Winnipeg.

MAGNETOS, GENERATORS AND ELECTRIC starters of all makes repaired and rewound. Prompt service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Acme Magneto and Electrical Co. Ltd., 148 Princess St., Winnipeg.

AUTO WRECKING CO., 1602 TWELFTH AVE., Regina. Phone 7764. New and used parts all makes cars. Big saving buying from us.

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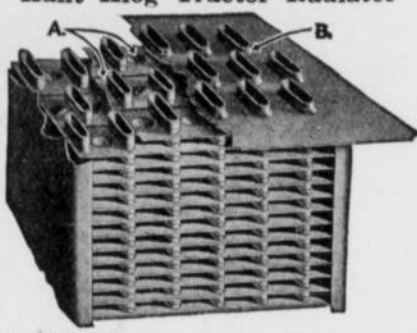
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Gleaned from Hither and Yon

Newfoundland Politics

Down in Newfoundland they have their political situations too. The Munroe government took office in 1924 after the defeat of the Squires administration, which came out of an investigation of its activities badly discredited. At first Premier Munroe had a following of 25 and faced an opposition of 11, one of whom was an Independent. But the government party was loosely tied together. Its strength has diminished until now it has a bare majority of one after electing a speaker.

The women of the colony were enfranchised in 1925, and a recent by-election gave them the opportunity of casting their votes for the first time. They did so in great numbers, the votes being about double the number cast in the same constituency in the general election of 1924. Gratitude for the privileges of full citizenship did not, however, influence their vote in favor of the government. Its candidate was decisively defeated. Premier Munroe is facing the legislature with his slender majority in the hope of being able to carry on until the time comes round for a general election.

Border Immigration Problem

Considerable heat has been generated in Windsor and other border cities over the border immigration problem. A large number of wage-earners live in these cities and cross the border every day to their work in American factories, offices and stores. A new regulation has been made by the American Department of Labor by which these breadwinners, unless they are native-born Canadians, will come under the quota law. At least 8,000 of them, will, it is estimated, be affected by the regulations. They have established their homes in Canada, and the sudden termination of the right to cross the border to work would mean that they would have to find new employment. The quota law would prevent most of them from moving to the American side.

The Border Cities Star has vigorously taken up the cudgels in the cause of the threatened workers. It demands that the Canadian government request that the regulation be left in abeyance until an international conference be called to adjust the matter; that a survey be made to determine the number of people affected, and that the department of finance analyze the industrial situation to learn how, by an interpretation of the tariffs, certain classes of American goods can be partially or wholly excluded from Canada without changing the schedules. By this means pressure could be brought to bear to have the regulation withdrawn. In the meantime Ambassador Massey has been in conference with the authorities at Washington and an amicable solution is probable.

The Bells are Coming

The first consignment of the bells forming the carillon to be installed in Victory Tower on the parliament buildings at Ottawa, was shipped on May 7. In all there are 53 bells in the carillon with an aggregate weight, including the framework and fittings, of 75 tons. The big bourdon, the largest of the bass bells, weighs 10 tons. The bells and fittings were founded and constructed by Gillet and Johnston, in the famous Croydon bell foundry, near London.

The ringing of the new carillon will be one of the distinctive features of the Jubilee celebration at Ottawa. At 10.30 p.m. the sound of the bells will be broadcast as part of the national program of celebrations held at the capital.

Counting Noses

Canada's population continues to show steady, though slow, growth. The three prairie provinces gained about 100,000, or 5 per cent. between 1921 and 1926. In the former year the population was 1,976,000, and in the latter, 2,068,000. The natural increase would have accounted for the increase so that the loss by emigration about balanced the gain by immigration.

The 1921 census gave Canada a total

population of 8,788,483, and the population in 1926 was estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 9,389,300, or an increase for the whole country of over 6 per cent. The industrial parts of the country therefore increased more rapidly than the agricultural sections. From now on greater increases may be expected. Immigration is getting under way again and the next five years will probably see it resume somewhat of its pre-war proportions.

The Quebec Election

The provincial election in Quebec turned out as expected. The Taschereau government was swept back into power with an overwhelming majority. The standing of the parties in the new house is: Liberals, 72; Conservatives, 10 and Independent Liberals 2. In one constituency the election is deferred. A feature of the voting was that in Montreal seven Liberals were returned as against two in the 1923 election. In that year the results were government, 64; opposition, 21.

This makes the ninth consecutive election in Quebec, from which the Liberals have emerged victorious. Since 1897, the year in which the party attained power, there have been four premiers, Marchand, Parent, Gouin and Taschereau. Though Liberal in name the present regime, like the Gouin regime that preceded it, is Conservative in policy. Taschereau has kept his party free from political scandals. During his premiership Quebec has enjoyed great industrial development. In his dealings with Ottawa and as representative of his government in Britain he has served the province with distinction. As a result he has been entrusted with a renewed lease of power, backed by a larger majority than he had in the last house.

The Miller's Toll

Honorable J. A. Robb was recently made an LL.D. by Queens University. In his address on that occasion he related that when he was a boy at high school he refused the kind offer of a friend of his father, a clergyman who had no children of his own, to pay all his expenses through Queen's, on condition that he would become a preacher. Young Robb refused the offer, feeling, as he says, that he was not good enough to preach to others, and instead apprenticed himself to a miller.

"As a toll taker in the mill I must have been fairly efficient," he said. "Once a thrifty Scotch farmer complained to the boss that we had taken too much toll; we tried to reason with him that we had taken only what was just, but he maintained that Canadian millers were no better than in Scotland, where it was said that 'every honest miller had a tuft of hair growing out of the hollow of his hand.' However, as this thrifty Scotch farmer continued to bring grist to our mill and I continued to take toll from his grist, it is fair to assume that he must have been convinced that millers, like finance ministers, to be successful, to maintain the confidence of the public, must collect enough—but cannot take more than what is required to meet the demands of the business."

A National Bird

Three Canadian authors, Bliss Carmen, Charles G. D. Roberts and Dr. George Frederick Clark, have met together and nominated the White Throated Sparrow as the national bird of Canada, or at least as laureate of the Jubilee Year. It has a beautiful song which, they say, can be interpreted to run, "Sweet, sweet, Canada, Canada, Canada." The old French voyageurs always said the White Throated Sparrow was the Canada bird and that its song suggested that this was a land of plenty. The old French settlers in New Brunswick, interpreted its song as, "Sweet Acadia, Acadia, land of plenty."

Professor Jackson, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, says that the White Throated Sparrow is as common in Western Canada as it is in the East. It might be alright to name it laureate for this year, but he thinks that if a



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Market is very firm. We guarantee for all shipments up to June 15:
Hens, over 6 lbs. 25c
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F.o.b. Winnipeg. We supply crates.
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national bird is to be selected for Canada it should not be a migrant, that could be equally claimed by Brazil or the Argentine, but one that stays with us all the year round. There are a few birds which comply with this qualification, including the Blue Jay, the Whisky Jack and the Grosbeak. Of these the Blue Jay has the most to recommend it. Everybody knows it in form and color, it is very distinctive and though it does not sing the glories of Sweet, Sweet Canada, it likes the country well enough to stay in it throughout the rigors of the severest winter.

The total horse-power installed in water-power plants in Canada has grown from 170,000 in 1900, to 4,290,000 at the end of 1925, and the horse-power per 1,000 of population from 45 to over 450, this increase per capita mainly representing increased manufacturing capacity. Last year's installations raises the present total considerably.

for Nervous Exhaustion



Cinders in Eyes are easily removed with Murine

When you have the misfortune to get a cinder in your Eye, don't rub. This only makes matters worse. Instead, apply a few drops of harmless *Murine* and wash the offender away. Always carry *Murine* when traveling for protection from cinders, coal gas and dust.

MURINE

FOR YOUR EYES

LUNG TROUBLE You should know of my great discovery for clearing lungs of phlegm and germ diseases, whether T.B., asthma, colds. Nothing to take. Wonderful! F. G. WHITLOCK, 675 Huron Street, Toronto.

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Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, E129 Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

CANCER FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

Tells cause of cancer and what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. Address Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

CANCER

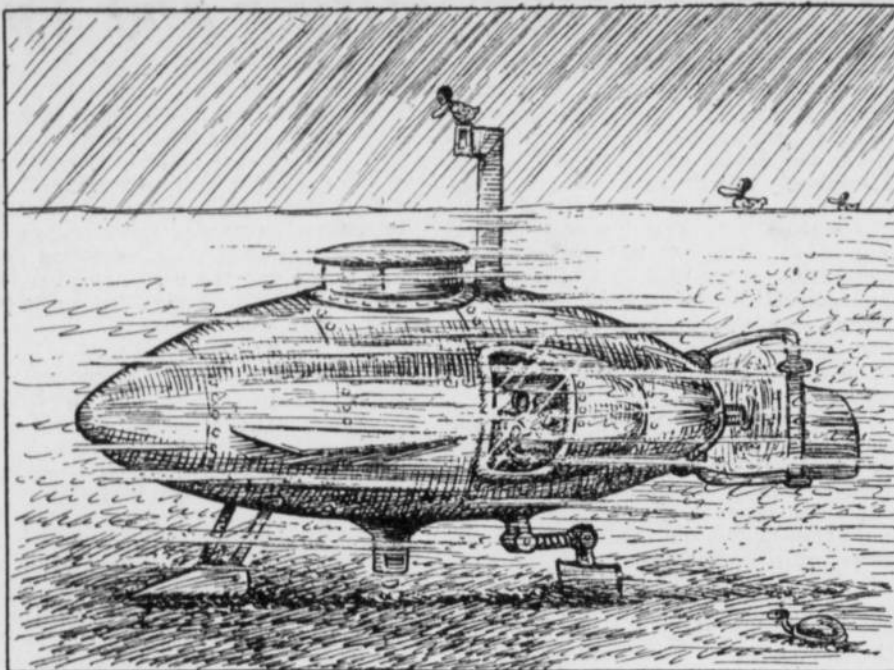


Write today for our fully illustrated booklet on Cancer and Its Treatment. IT IS FREE.

DR. WILLIAMS' SANATORIUM
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Thousands have made profitable sales, exchanges and purchases through "Little Guide Ads."—so can you. The cost is small, you reach 110,000 readers, you get quick results. If you want further information or any assistance to write an ad. that will produce the best results, write to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



Mr. Knowitall's Submarine Potato Planter

Mr. C. I. Knowitall, industrial efficiency expert, continues to apply the lessons of the war to the peaceful pursuit of agriculture. His latest device meets the emergency which has arisen in some parts of the country as a result of the wet spring. Shaggy Acres, his joy farm in the municipality of Gopher Pocket, has disappeared from sight. It is located in the wet belt of Western Canada, and while some of the neighboring farms still resemble an archipelago, Shaggy Acres is completely submerged. Substitute crops had to be resorted to, and most of the farm has been planted to potatoes. The solution of the planting problem can be seen by a glance at the illustration. Buoys were anchored at the ends of the fields to take the place of stakes and by means of the periscope the submarine potato planter could be driven straight toward them. The rows are therefore as straight as if the ordinary method of planting had been possible. One great advantage will result from the flooded condition. When the potatoes come up, they will be entirely inaccessible to the potato bugs. A good crop is therefore assured. This advantage would be lost, however, should nature produce a cross between the potato bug and the common diving beetle.

SCREENINGS

"I earn a living from the pen."
"So do I."
"Poetry?"
"Hogs."

Old Farmer Tightmoney wasn't stingy. He was merely economical in the management of his big farm and all his hired hands. One morning while repairing the curb to his underground cistern he very unexpectedly fell in, pulling the rope in with him as he went down. Having always been a good swimmer, he had no trouble in keeping afloat, but the water was cold and he couldn't climb out. His wife was helpless, alone and without a rope.

"John!" she yelled excitedly down to him. "I'll ring the dinner bell so's the boys can come in and pull you out."
"What time is it?" he yelled.
" 'Bout eleven o'clock."

"No, dang it, let 'em work on till dinner time. I'll just swim around till they come."

He was extricated from the ruins of his automobile and carried to the nearest doctor's office.

"I can do nothing for him," said the doctor. "I am a veterinary surgeon."
"You're the right man, doc," spoke up the victim. "I am a jackass to think I can run that machine."

The schoolmaster wrote on the back of a boy's monthly report: "A good worker, but talks too much." The father signed the report and then wrote

under the remark of the schoolmaster: "You should meet his mother."

A clergyman and his wife were receiving a call from a parishioner. The clergyman's small daughter, aged eight, walked up to the visitor and, gazing intently at her, said, "Oh my! But aren't you plain!"

Her mother of course, was horrified and sought to undo the mischief as well as she could.

"Why, Laura," she said, "what do you mean?"

Frightened, Laura stammered: "I only m-m-meant it for a joke."

Which would have been as fortunate an escape as could be hoped for, but the mother pushed disastrously onward: "Well, it would have been a much better joke if you had said, 'How pretty you are!'"

A pedestrian was confronted in a dark alley by a hold-up man. "Hand over your money, or I'll blow your brains out," was the demand.

"Blow away," was the calm reply. "You can live in New York without brains, but you must have money."

Lecturer on Conservation: "I'll wager that no one in this vast and intelligent audience has ever done anything for the preservation of our forests."

Meek Individual in Back of Hall: "If you please, sir, I've shot several woodpeckers."

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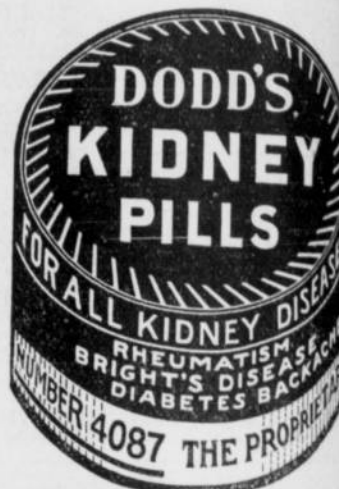
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